RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months,	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

W. C. HOLAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Jan. 28, '70-tf

ALEX. KING, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)
☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1:69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1. '69..

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 17feb68

W. M. LLOYD
BANKER.
Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.
Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jan. 7, '70.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 6.

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Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general nterest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to
LUTZ & JORDAN, BEDFORD, PA.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

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NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

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LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

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BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

ITEMS.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY says she never heard of so many men, in one place, being simultaneously affected with sore throat, as she found at Washington, in selecting Congressmen to speak at her suffrage convention.

MISS LUCY BLISS has taught school eight years in the old academy school at Stockbridge, Mass., without the loss of a single day. As she lives two miles from the school house, she must have walked more than 13,000 miles in the time.

CHINESE STUPIDITY.—An official proclamation of the Tautai at Tungche prohibits the erection of telegraphic poles in the Celestial Empire, and with delightful complacency informs the outer world that there is no occasion for a wire in China. Poles are inconsistent with the favor of the mysterious Fung Shui, the invisible Chinese deity which resides in the atmosphere. It is grieved, and we suppose gored, by sharp points. Tautai will have none of this nonsense, which offends the gods, and as he says, causes the death of many worthy citizens.

JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Cabinet officers are being sharply criticised in New Orleans. The people of the Crescent City, the genuine Southern inhabitants—not the new settlers from the North—desire to know what has become of the four million dollars in Specie that was taken from the Bank of Louisiana in the early months of the war. They do not expect to get back any of the coin, but they think that the heads of the Rebellion should let them know to what uses they applied the money of the bank. It is to be hoped that Jeffeson Davis or some of his "high-toned" friends will explain.

THE Democrats of Ohio are fairly boiling over with wrath at the political blunder into which they were seduced by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. In voting for the "Reform" ticket they had to swallow, mauger some very intense repugnance, a batch of Republicans whom they were bidden to accept by their own organ. Once in their seats the Republicans voted for the Fifteenth amendment, and so went back on their mongrel constituents. It is said by those who are in a position to know, that a "Reform" ticket, preached by the *Enquirer*, will not be very popular among the Democrats of Ohio for a few years to come.

GAMBLING ON A VERDICT.—The libel suit of George Wilkes against the proprietors of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, afforded an opportunity for a number of New York sports to "go their pile" on the result of the case. On the opening of the court on Friday, a number of bets were made. One man bet $500 to $100 that Bruce would be convicted. This was promptly covered. When the jury went out heavy odds were offered in favor of an acquittal, with no takers. Those who had previously given odds began to hedge. After an absence of about three quarters of an hour, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. In one instance a prominent sporting man lost five thousand dollars. Others lost and won in smaller or in larger sums. Some sporting men have learned the truth of the old proverb that nothing is so uncertain as the verdict of a jury.

A SINGULAR SUIT.—There is a curious and interesting suit just now in the Chancery Court, in London. In 1792 a society, called the West New Jersey Society, purchased sundry tracts of land in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. One John Love was a member and held ten shares which he transferred, in 1693, to a Mr. Ffowks. Strange to say, the society is still legally in existence and holds some seven or eight thousand pounds, representing the value of those ten shares. The object of the present proceedings is to ascertain who are the next of kin to that Mr. Ffowks, who died some one hundred and fifty years ago. Small as the sum is there are already numerous claimants. It is certainly both curious and interesting that the English Court of Chancery should be now, in 1870, engaged in disposing of a case of which the cause of action transpired in Pennsylvania and New Jersey when they were British colonies, and in fact shortly after their settlement.

WHO WILL BE THE AMERICAN CARDINAL!—A letter from Rome brings the following hint about the proposed American cardinal. "Some of the bishops are so delighted at the opportunity afforded them of showing their proficiency in Latin, that they get on the stump at the slightest provocation and make long speeches. Some of our American bishops have especially distinguished themselves in this manner. Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, was most eloquent on the expediency of the Council at this moment, and its necessity as a regenerator of society." None of his colleagues had contested this point; but his Grace is after a cardinal's hat, and hoped that his oratorical efforts might help his chances. By the way there seems little donbt that an Eminence will be chosen from among the four following: McCloskey, Spalding, Purcell and Kenrick. The latter counted confidently on his promotion two year ago, but he was obliged to go home as he came, without the red stockings. As it is, the Pope, although he cannot interfere, lest he should be accused of a desire to prevent freedom of discussion, does not look favoubly on all this waste of time in irrelevant speech-making, so that Archbishop Spalding will probably yet distance his more wordy competitors."

PROTECTION OF COAL MINERS.—A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington by Mr. Hay, of Illinois, to more effectually protect the lives of people working in mines. It provides for all the details of mining. Among other things, that the owners of mines shall prepare a map of their mine, showing the shafts, slopes, &c., &c., which shall be deposited with the inspector of mines provided for in the bill, which map shall be corrected annually. Each mine is to have within a specified time two shafts or slopes, not less than one hundred and fifty feet in width, with distinct means of ingress and egress, to be kept in an available condition. The ventilation must be at all times free and perfect. A "mining boss" is to have charge of the mines, and he or his assistants must enter the mines and report all safe before any other person is allowed to enter. They must also be the last to leave the mines, and see that all is properly secured. The lamps are to be under the supervision of a special deputy of the mining boss, &c. Speaking tubes from the surface to the bottom of the mine are also provided, and everything in connection with the proper working of a mine is carefully specified in the bill. It was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Poetry.

A FAREWELL.

Flow down, cold rivulet, to the sea,
Thy tribute wave deliver;
No more by thee my steps shall be,
Forever and forever.

Flow, softly flow, by lawn and lea,
A rivulet then a river;
Nowhere by thee my steps shall be,
Forever and forever.

But here will sigh thine alder tree,
And here thine aspen shiver;
And here by thee will hum the bee,
Forever and forever.

A thousand suns will stream on thee,
A thousand moons will quiver;
But not by thee my steps shall be,
Forever and forever.

WEDDED LOVE.

J. G. WHITTIER.

And if the husband or the wife
In home's strong light discovers
Such slight defaults as failed to meet
The blinded eyes of lovers.

Why need we care to ask? who dreams
Without their thorns of roses,
Or wonders that the truest steel
The readiest spark discloses?

For still in mutual sufferance lies
The secret of true living;
Love scarce is love that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving.

Miscellaneous.

THE SLAVE LAW GIVERS.

Hon. A. K. McClure of this state, who has been sojourning during the winter at Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, has written a letter to the *Chambersburg Repository* under the above title, as follows:

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository.

The Slave Law Givers.

Here the Slave is now the Master; the Bondman is the Law-giver. Here has been fulfilled that singular prophecy ventured by Jefferson soon after his retirement from the Presidency. Speaking of the crime of Slavery, he said, "that considering numbers, native and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events, and it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest."

I walked leisurely along the broad streets of Columbia, to the imposing, but still unfinished capitol of South Carolina. The softest breeze of Northern spring-time greeted me, and the beautiful magnolia, mock-orange, firs, and other evergreens, seemed to proclaim perpetual summer. The streets are crowded with motley groups of whites and blacks, and on the modest elevation that fixes the centre of the main avenue stands the point of attraction—the capitol with the Legislature in session. I entered the vast rotunda, and passed on to the legislative halls, to witness the deliberations of the novel Legislature of reconstructed South Carolina.

The Senate Hall, designed to echo the eloquence of the Hamdens, the Rhetts, the Hammonds, and other distinguished sons of chivalry, has been fitted up in a modest elegance, and eighteen whites and fifteen negroes fill its chairs. As a body, it is but little below some Northern Senates I have seen, in point of intelligence, and among its members are able men of both races. Mr. Corbins, the President, is a very able lawyer and debater, and perhaps the commanding intellect of all the contributions from the North to the statesmanship of South Carolina. He is well appreciated, too, as he is Senator, U. S. District Attorney, and codifier of the laws, and fills all with credit. Senator Jillson, another son of New England, is a gentleman of culture, and is State Commissioner of Education, as well as legislator. Senator Leslie is an ex-New York Democrat and ex-Democratic legislator from Brooklyn. He is now a Republican Senator, and State Land Commissioner. These doubly or trebly honored gentlemen are not singular, however. There was a lack of white material when the wheels of government were put in motion, and it became an agreeable necessity for a number to accept multiplied offices. Mr. Moses, Speaker of the House, is Adjutant General; and Mr. Nagle, Controller General; Mr. Tomlinson, Auditor General; Mr. Elliott, Assistant Adjutant General, and Mr. Stolbrand, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, are all commissioned State officers, and members of the House.

The most notable negro in the Legislature is Senator Wright. He is a full-blooded negro, of medium size, with a finely chiseled face and handsomely developed head. He came here with the cirtificate and seal of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as an Attorney at-Law. His features and form are fairly Caucasian in all save color, and he speaks fluently and forcibly. He is eminent for his integrity, and devotes himself intelligently and earnestly to the advancement of his race and State. On the right of the Chamber sits a tall, gaunt, full blooded negro, black as mid-night, with the regular Southern negro dialect, and the awkward gait of a field-hand. He is Senator Nash, the representative of the capital district, and successor to Wade Hampton. He is quite intelligent although entirely uneducated, and was, in olden times, the best hotel porter in Columbia. Senator Cain sits near the centre aisle, and boasts of no discount on his African blood. He is a tolerable debator, and an ardent preacher of the Methodist persuasion. A little in front of him, sits Senator Swails, a light quadroon, and a hasty graduate of the country free schools of the Cumberland Vavey. He is doubtless remembered by many of the citizens of Chambersburg. He writes a beautiful hand and speaks quite intelligently.

The hour of noon is indicated by the plain mahogany circular clock above the door, the Senate is called to order. A very plain, jet-black, white chokered man stepped up on the Speaker's stand, and called the Senators to their devotions. A more simple, beautiful and appropriate prayer I never heard, than Chaplain Adams offered for his dubious flock, and stricken Commonwealth. Routine legislation then followed, and I turned to take a look at the popular branch of the Legislature. It sits in the spacious library room of the new capitol, temporarily appropriated to the purpose, and a large gallery is usually crowded with negroes, watching with intense interest the maiden efforts of their respective brethren, as lawmakers. Speaker Moses is in the chair, and he presides with great dignity and ability. He is an Israelite, and an enthusiast. From an extreme rebel he has transformed himself into an extreme Republican. As a staff officer of Governor Pickens, he was accorded the honor of hoisting the Confederate flag over Fort Sumpter, when Anderson surrendered, and now he presides over the first Republican Legislature. His father was a rebel commissioner to persuade North Carolina to join in secession, and now he administers Republican laws in hearty sympathy, as Chief Justice of the State.

The Speaker soon vacated the chair, and a stout, finely formed negro took his place and presided very gracefully. He is Mr. Weipper, of Charleston—a Michigan waif that came with war and lodged, when the army was disbanded. His face is round, full and well-drawn. If covered with a white skin and flaxen hair his features would be more than ordinarily good. He is the Patrick Henry of the House as an orator; but his want of culture mars the beauty of his sentences. He is a lawyer, and aspires to the vacant seat of the Supreme Bench, as does Senator Wright. Mr. Elliot, a Massachusetts negro of full blood, is perhaps the ablest disputant and parliamentary leader on the colored side of the House. I saw him lead in a desperate struggle of two days, in support of a bill that was fought desperately by fillibustering, and he managed it with great skill until he covered his his efforts with success. Capt. Small, the hero of the "Planter" during the war, is also amember. He is a stout, burly, mulatto, and his face indicates considerable intelligence and great decision of purpose. Purvis is a neat, slender mulatto, and hails from Philadelphia, where his father is well known as one of the most successful financial princes of his race. The son is the negro Beau Brummel of the House—dresses very tastefully, and parts his soft waving hair in the middle. He is an active and influential member and speaks well. De Largeis a dumpy, little quadroon, a fluent but no very forcible talker, and has a passion for the floor. He was a steward in the rebel navy during the war. Cook, of Greenvile, is a very genteel mulatto, and a quiet but efficient member. He is the son of his former master, and long struggled to free himself from bondage. He saved fifteen hundred dollars, by sixpences and shillings earned after labor hours, and offered it in vain for his liberty. Finally rebellion brought emancipation, and his savings gave him a comfortable home.

The House is nearly two thirds negroes, who were once slaves, and every possible shade is to be found. There are half a dozen members who would readily pass for pure whites, but they were South Carolina slaves only a few years ago. Mr. Tomlinson, a Philadelphia Quaker, and an offshoot of the Bureau, is the ablest white man on the oor, and one of the most vigilant and faithful members in either branch. Close to his sit Gen. Dennis and Mr. Jenks, two of the able political leaders of the House. In the front row is the partriarch of the Legislature—an old native, white preacher, his head bleached by the frost of more than seven winters. On each side of the Speaker sits a bright mulatto clerk, and close by is Mr. Etter, the reporter. In the gallery sits the first negro of South Carolina, with his sprightly quadroon wife by his side. Mr. Cordoza, the Secretary of State, is a robust full-faced mulatto, and every thing about him indicates the highest culture. His father and master was an officer of custom in Charleston, and gave him a complete education in Scotland. He was regularly ordained as a minister, and was pastor of a New England congregation for some years before the war. Gen. Howard has urged him to accept a professorship in the Lincoln University, but he wisely prefers to live his long oppressed race in South Carolina. He is highly respected by all classes, and exerts a most salutary influence on all matters pertaining to the interest of the blacks. If he desired to fill the Executive Chair of his State or a seat in Congress, either would be conceded to him without a serious struggle; but for the present he is content to continue as Secretary of State. It is not improbable, however, that on the 4th of March, 1871, Mr. Cardozo, once the slave of South Carolina, may appear at the bar of the U. S. Senate to qualify as the representative of the chivalry—the first legislative tribunal of the nation.

A. K. M.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 12, 1870.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Items to have been the object of the committee to reduce the burdens of the people without materially impairing the revenue of the Government, and to stimulate commerce while withdrawing no considerable amount of protection from our manufacturing and mechanical interests. The list is greatly enlarged by adding articles of product chiefly of tropical climates, which enter into an infinite number of our chemical and manufacturing processes. By this means it is hoped to stimulate direct commerce with those countries which produce what we require and require what we produce; and to so cheapen our own products as to give full employment and wages to our labor, and yet permit us to compete with foreign countries in the common markets of the world. The duties on spices will be very much reduced, with the view of increasing the revenue from these articles. The duties were increased from three to five hundred per cent. *ad valorem* since the year which had the effect of reducing our ultimate importations, and of inducing the smuggling of these articles. In the course of its investigations the committee obtained that every variety of spices are imported into this country, and shipped in bond to the British provinces, from which they are smuggled over our lines. The duties on spices will, therefore, be reduced to what they were before the war, so that soon as they enter into food they may be had at reasonable rates, and the production of essential oils, essences, &c., from them, which was a large branch of manufacture before the war, but has since been suspended, may be resumed. In the same direction is the action of the committee on tea, coffee and sugar. The sugar interest of Louisiana and Texas grew up under a duty of three-fourths of a cent per pound on raw sugar, both a revenue measure in the early days of the war this duty was increased to three cents per pound on raw sugar and proportionately on higher grades. The action of the committee makes an average reduction on twenty-five to thirty per cent. The duty on tea was during the war raised to twenty-five cents per pound, and that on coffee to fourteen cents per pound. The committee purpose to reduce the duty on tea to twenty cents, and that on coffee to four—making a reduction of twenty per cent. The examinations of the committee have disclosed the fact that the *ad valorem* system operates most prejudically to the interests of American merchants and the public revenue by holding out inducements to foreign manufacturers to establish agencies in this country, to which they consign their goods at rates very much below their value. The committee has in all practicable cases, converted the *ad valorem* to specific duties. The final action of the committee has been to put anthracite coal on the free list, and to leave all other varieties as they are. The argument for this is that our coal regulates the price of provincial coal in our markets, or, in other words, that if from strikes among our miners, or other causes, American coal advances, provincial coal invariably follows it, while if, from over production or small demand, the price of American coal recedes, that of provincial coal does go down with it, without at all affecting the supply. The amount of duty received from this source by the Treasury is generally about five hundred thousand dollars per annum. Except to convert *advalorem* duties into specific on rolled iron, at rates about equivalent to existing duties, few changes in the important item of iron are proposed. The duty on pig iron is reduced from nine to seven dollars per ton, or about the rate of reduction on tea and coffee. It is expected there will be much resistance to this reduction in the House. The duties on cast steel have hitherto been *ad valorem* at these rates, and the records of the Custom House show that for the last twenty years the higher grades of steel, of which great quantities have been imported, have been almost uniformly invoiced at lower rates than their real values. The Committee therefore propose to put a specific duty on cast steel, which will be a medium rate between two and a quarter per cent. the lowest and three and ten per cent. the highest under the existing tariff.

THE EXPENSE OF TIPPLING.

How Much it Costs for the Daily Sniffer of the Toper.

Why is it that so many of the families of the laboring men in our towns and cities live in such a poor, beggarly way, in so many damp, dark basements, and up in such close, confined, rickety old attics? Many of the heads of these families receive good wages, and get their pay every week or month regularly. But where, in many cases, do their wages go? Not to the banker, the grocer, the butcher, the merchant, they go for strong drink, and beer which do not strengthen the physical man. Franklin taught the printers of London that cold water was better than ale; and cold water has lost none of its virtues in 140 years.

The cost of tippling is in the aggregate enormous. The inquiry is often made, how are so many drinking houses sustained? Let us see. Twenty men, at 30 cents a day, will pay one of the "tippling shops" $2,190 a year. A man who pays 30 cents a day for "drinks" pays $109 50 a year. This is the interest on $1,564 at seven per cent., at simple interest. This sum, 30 cents a day, amounts in ten years to $1,171 95. All this is wasted, paid out for "an enemy that steals away a man's brains," and robs him and his family of every comfort. Intoxicating liquors give neither strength to the body, vigor to the mind, resolution to the will, elevation to morals, nor dignity to character. Strong drink drags a man down from his high estate, depraves all his appetites, and leaves him in want and misery, the mere wreck and semblance of a man.

The constant use of intoxicating liquors makes hard times for many a man; thus, a family of five persons will consume four barrels of flour a year, or 1,056 pounds of bread. This is nearly three pounds a day. Good flour can be bought now at $7 a barrel; four times seven makes $28; and thirty cents a day for drinks is $109 50, or $81 50 more per year than the bread for a family of five persons costs. "But," says A, "I only take two drinks a day." Very well, you pay then for your drinks $73 a year, *only* $45 more than you pay for the bread consumed by your whole family, if it contains five persons. This sum would provide tea and coffee for them.

Here, then, we see that the man who pays twenty cents a day for liquor spends a sum sufficient to supply his family with bread, tea and coffee for the year. Is it strange that times are hard, and men complain of the government, and charge that it oppresses them with onerous taxes? The above figures show how men tax themselves, and how they tax property, too.

In 1868, the Inebriate Asylum cost the taxpayers of this city $144,472 40. While the amount of money paid by the city for flour for all its hospitals, asylums, and for the relief of the poor, was only $102,573 38.

The out-door poor cost the city, in 1868, $122,208 64. How much of this could be charged to intemperance?

The number of persons committed to the workhouse in this city, in 1868, was 15,738. The Commissioners say, "a considerable proportion of the committals is for intoxication." The police stations, the prisons, the alms houses, the penitentiary, the miserable homes, all tell of the work of intemperance. It is the great curse of the land—it feeds upon the wages of labor, and like the horse leech's daughter, "it cries give, give," until all is gone of health, character, life.—*New York Evening Post.*

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.— Let the business of everyone alone, and attend to your own. Don't buy what you don't want. Use every hour to advantage, and study to make even leisure hours useful. Think twice before you spend a shilling—remember you will have another to make for it.—Buy low, sell fair, and take care of the profits. Look over your books regularly and if you find an error, trace it. Should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in trade, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track. Confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will disappear at last; though you fail in the struggle, you will be honored; but shrink, and you will be despised.

IMPROVE your talents in song as a means of worship, health, and enjoyment. For every moment thus spent you will be amply and abundantly blessed.

HOLD yourself in restraint without putting restraint upon others.

THE FOREIGN POPULATION OF MAINE.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from Maine concerning the report of the special commission appointed to ascertain what measures, if any should be adopted by that State to encourage settlements in the unpeopled townships; the commission made an extended tour of observation through the county of Aroostook, where nearly all the important townships of Maine are situated.

Some time since the cultivation of wheat nearly ceased in Aroostook on account of the ravages of the weevil. Two years ago an experimental crop of wheat was grown. It turned out well. Last year double the quantity was sowed, with like good result, and this year sufficient wheat has been harvested to feed the entire county.

The dwellers in the fertile valley of the St. John—refugees from Acadia—are ignorant and peculiar, but still are interesting people. Driven from their homes by the conquering Briton, they were wise enough to select for their place of exile the very "garden of Maine."

The farms of these settlers run in narrow strips from river to road, and to the hills beyond. In this way a farm a mile long is frequently but a few rods in width. The dwellings are chiefly built on the main road, and the commission drove for fifty miles from the eastern boundary of the State through an almost continuous village.

The houses are nearly all wooden and of a uniform pattern, low studded, with concave roof and projecting eaves. Indoors, the spinning-wheel and loom occupy an honorable position, and here the mixed wool of white and black flocks is made into home-spun gray clothing. A hole burrowed into the nearest hill-side serves for cellar—a structure of small stones and mud in the door-yard is their oven, and water is heated in a large pot slung over a pole by the brook-side.

The language of the Madawaskans is French, their mother tongue. Of the men, a very few speak English well; many can hold a broken conversation in our tongue, but most of them, together with the women and children, speak almost exclusively French. In some localities scarcely an English word is uttered or understood. Even the town records are often kept in French. At Grant Isle, while the commission were examining the books of the town clerk, it was impossible to prevent a smile, in ascertaining that there had been voted the past year for school purposes the sum of "*deux cent piastres*," certainly an unusual kind of money with which to educate children in Yankee land.

Travelling south from Fort Kent, along the West Aroostook road, houses and clearings become less and less frequent; and after the plantations of Wallagrass and Eagle Lake are passed it is an almost unbroken solitude till the settlement about Portage Lake is reached. In fact, nearly all the settled part of Aroostook is along the eastern and northern boundary of the State, and is in shape like a scythe laid upon the ground; the eastern tier of townships is the handle, and the valley of the St. John the blade. Inside this imaginary scythe is a vast unpeopled country, larger than the State of Massachusetts, whose virgin soil awaits the real scythe and plough of the settler.

The commission then discuss the question of Scandinavian emigration, which they contend naturally flows to us. They say the climate of Maine, especially of Aroostook, is much like that of Sweden and Norway.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The anthracite coal trade is very dull, and comparatively few colleries are at work. The supply of coal at all the great centers is reported up to the demand, and at Elizabethport considerably in excess of the supply of vessels necessary for its distribution. At Port Richmond, in consequence of the limited production of coal in the Schuylkill region and the demand for it on the line, the supply is hardly kept up, though there are but few vessels there and freights are high. Still the shipments for a week past have rather exceeded the receipts. The Reading Railroad reports a tonnage of 27,583 tons of all kinds for the week ending on the 13th inst., against 19,572 tons the previous week, and for the fiscal year to the same date 343,824 tons, against 250,677 tons to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of 63,147 tons. The tonnage of all the principal carrying companies for the week, so far as reported, is 156,989 tons, and for the new coal year 721,948 tons, against 545,910 tons to corresponding date last year, showing an increase of 176,038 tons. In the several coal regions, and, in fact, in all the departments of the trade, the next season's business is discussed with much earnestness. In the Schuylkill region there have been several informal conferences between the representatives of the operators and miners in reference to the establishment of a basis for wages, but as yet nothing has been positively concluded. The former urge $2 as the basis, and the representatives of the miners contend for $2 25 to $2 50 per ton. A good feeling seems to prevail between the parties, and there is every reason to believe that disputes will be fewer in future between the operators and the workmen, while the competition between the several regions and their respective carrying companies will be more vigorous—all which will tend to the greatest possible production of coal, and to the cheapening of prices. The prospect for a large production of coal in any one year, so early in the season, was never better than now. There is a disposition among all parties in the trade to work in harmony.

THE DUTY OF A MOTHER.—She should be firm, gentle, kind, always ready to attend to her child. She should never laugh at him, at what he does that is winning; never allow him to think of his looks, except to be neat and clean in all his habits. She should teach him to obey a look; to respect those older than himself, she should never make a command without seeing it is performed in the right manner. Never speak of a child's faults or foibles, or repeat his remarks before him. It is a sure way to spoil a child. Never reprove a child when excited, nor let your tone of voice be raised when correcting. Strive to inspire love, not dread: respect, not fear. Remember you are training and educating a soul for eternity.

HURRY and cunning are two apprentices of despatch and skill, but neither of them ever learn their master's trade.

IF you wish to be good, first believe that you are bad.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

We clip the following from the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture:

A period of depression has been realized by our wool growers during the past four years, which has been shared by all other wool-growing countries, but which has been greatly modified and relieved by the operation of the present tariff, which has prevented the utter prostration of this necessary branch of industry in the present, and assured its rapid recuperation in the future. A sufficient quantity of carpet wools, not produced in this country, has been admitted from abroad at low rates of duty; a sufficiency of most grades of clothing wools has been produced at home and sold at lower prices than when foreign wools were admitted at nominal rates, and an impetus has been given to the production of combing wools, which will not only greatly benefit the textile interest, but improve the quality and quantity of mutton in the markets of the land. Dissatisfied with the present receipts and gloomy over future prospects, many farmers have sacrificed a portion of their flocks during the past year. It is estimated that four millions of culls were killed for pelts and tallow. American agriculture, in all its branches, is peculiary subject to periods of elevation and depression from the impulsive action which stimulates over-production at one time, followed by panic abandonment of the temporarily unprofitable pursuit. The wool interest has often suffered, not merely from ordinary causes of fluctuation, but more disastrously still from tariff changes, frequent and extreme as unexpected. It is essential to the welfare of this important industry, that the present moderate schedule of duties should be continued without modification.

CHRISTIAN FRIENDSHIP.

FRIENDSHIP, founded on the principles of worldly morality, recognized by virtuous heathens, such as that which subsisted between Atticus and Cicero, which the last of these illustrious men has rendered immortal, is fitted to survive through all the vicissitudes of life; but it belongs only to a union founded on religion, to continue through an endless duration. The former of these stood the shock of conflicting opinions, and of a revolution that shook the world; the latter is destined to survive when the heavens are no more, and to spring fresh from the ashes of the universe. The former possessed all the stability which is possible to sublunary things; the latter partakes of the eternity of God. Friendship founded on worldly principles is natural, and though composed of the best elements of nature, is not exempt from its mutability and frailty: the latter is spiritual, and therefore unchanging and imperishable. The friendship which is founded on kindred tastes and congenial habits, apart from piety, is permitted by the benignity of Providence to embellish a world, with all its magnificence and beauty, but will shortly pass away: that which has religion for its basis will ere long be transplanted in order to adorn the paradise of God.—*Robert Hall.*

A METHODIST DOG.

THE following curious dog story is vouched for by a paper in Montreal:

"A gentleman owns a dog that has some remarkable instincts. On week-days he has all the passions and propensities of other dogs, but on the Sabbath his peculiarities and sectarian sentiments come out. He knows when this day comes. He is not the same dog as on other days. He indulges in no pastimes, encourages no company, and seems to say, in actions louder than words: "Six days we may play and do all our sport." The family are Presbyterians: the dog is a Methodist. On Sunday mornings he attends the family to the Presbyterian house of worship, and then holds on his solitary and unbroken way until he comes to his own church, which is a little further on. He has a particular place up-stairs where he sits. No belle or madam of fashion, who sweeps up the aisle of a popular church, and finds a plebeian in her pew, can give a more decided expression of displeasure than this dog if he finds any one in his seat. He seems to attend to the service, and to give dogmatical heed to the words spoken. An example to many professing Christians, he may be seen on his way to church in foul weather as in fair; not a half day hearer either, while his denominational preferences are as

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1870.

A NUT FOR FREE-TRADERS TO CRACK.

The Free traders and their foreign employers generally work together quite harmoniously, but occasionally the zeal of the hireling herd exceeds their knowledge. A case of this kind has just occurred. S. W. Hopkins & Co., a British firm manufacturing rail-road iron, have issued a circular to their trade in which they discuss the prospects of the trade and the present and prospective prices of rail-road iron. It very frankly says that there has been a large British production of rail-road iron the past year and 640,000 tons have been exported. It further states that the prices have ruled at about six pounds sterling per ton, but that a reduction of the American duty would increase the demand and raise the price to seven pounds per ton. Here we find the British manufacturer hoping for a reduction of the American duty on iron so as to enable him to get about $5,00 per ton more for his iron, while his dupe the free-trader here is urging a reduction of the duty so that we may get cheap iron, and many of our people are thoughtless enough to be captivated by the deceptive argument. Let our people remember that however low the price of foreign iron, (and foreign rails are generally of poor quality), the moment our tariff is reduced the demand increases and the foreign prices are at once raised and we are obliged to pay as much abroad in gold for foreign rails as we would have to pay at home, where we can pay for them, in ore, coal, meat, grain, vegetables and a thousand articles that we would otherwise have no market for. Don't be deceived by the false logic of free traders; the true and only sure source of prosperity is protection to our own industries of every kind.

VERY LIKE A SNAKE.

We would call the attention of our Senator and Members to the very suspicious appearance of Senate bill No. 78, entitled an act to authorize turnpike, plank-road and canal companies to issue bonds, &c. Issuing bonds may be a very harmless proceeding, if that were all, but like some others of the snake species, this one carries its sting in its tail. In the 19th, 20th and 21st lines it reads: "and any such company may and is hereby *authorized to abandon for public use such portion or portions of their roads or lines of improvement as may be deemed by such board unnecessary to be kept open for public use.*" This is the dangerous part of the bill and ought not to be permitted to pass. Under it the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike company or any other road or canal company in the State may abandon any portion of their lines that may not happen to pay them and reserve and collect toll upon what pays. This would be defeating the very object for which these companies are chartered. Under this bill even the Pennsylvania railroad company may abandon the canal from Hollidaysburg to Mifflin, or any other part of the canal, and compel all coal and heavy freights, now passing through the canal from the mining regions, to pay freights over the road at much higher rates and in violation of the contract by which they obligated themselves to keep up and improve the canal. Every one must see at a glance the dangerous character of the bill, and we hope our members will watch it closely and secure its defeat.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

If anybody doubted the necessity for a change in the Treasurship, as well as for a change in the management of the public funds, his doubts ought certainly to give way after reading Mackey's examination before the Investigating Committee. We have but little faith in these committees, but this one has elicited one fact, Mackey refuses to answer whether he received any consideration for leaving $100 000 00 one year in the bank of J. E. Ridgway & Co. He has had $1,500,000 00 for one year upon which the State should have received $90,000 interest, but from which she has never got one penny. Mackey acknowledges that the money has been on deposit in various banks throughout the State, and no sane man, for a moment, supposes that nothing was paid for its use This thing has been done for years; it was handed down to us from our predecessors, the Democracy who practised it for years. But Republicans have instituted many good and useful reforms, and there is no place now, where it is worse needed than here. Let us have the bill providing for the disposition of the public funds speedily passed. A good profession at the begining is not enough, we must have the work done. We fear the work is lagging and we hope our members will spur up the laggards and push the reform along to its consummation at an early day.

$3,933,664 39.

The Public debt statement of February 1st, shows a decrease of the public debt to the amount of $3,933,664 39 and in the last eleven months since March 1st 1869 of $80,649,971 09. Demagogues, for effect, may raise a hue and cry of extravagance, but as long as the people see the debt steadily diminishing at the rate of from 80 to 100 millions per year, they will continue to trust the party and the administration that shows so good a record. Example is better than precept. One year ago under Democracy and Andy Johnson, McCulloch reported an increase of FIFTEEN MILLIONS. Such is the difference between Republicanism and Democracy.

THE AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

The Georgia Legislature ratified the Fifteenth Amendment on the 24 inst. The House ratified it by a vote of 53 to 24 and the Senate by 27 to 10. The ratification is now complete, Georgia making the twenty-eighth State. The States which have ratified are as follows: Alabama, Arkansas Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

DR. LIVINGSTONE, the great African traveler and explorer, is reported to have been killed somewhere in the interior of Africa after having completed his explorations and set out on his way home. The report says he was accused of witchcraft and murdered by the superstitious natives.

WHAT has become of the New Poor House? There are nearly $14,000 in the Treasury now available, and the house is needed worse than ever. Won't somebody enlighten us? When will the work begin again? And where?

WE are indebted to Hon. John Cessna for a copy of the Congressional Globe for the first session of the forty-first Congress, for which he will accept our thanks.

AS SOME of our readers may wish to know how the parties stood in the Senate on the Legislative Record question, we give their names. Eleven Democrats voted to continue the swindle and nine Republicans as follows: The eleven Democrats were Beck, Brown, Buckalew, Davis, Duncan, FINDLAY, Linderman, M'Intyre Miller, Nagle, Randall.

Republicans—nine—Allen, Connell, Hensey, Mumma, Omstead, Osterhaut, Robinson, Watt, White.

Those who voted against it were, Democrats—four—Broadhead, Purman, Turner, Wallace.

Republicans—nine—Billingfelt, Brooke, Graham, Howard, Kerr, Lowry, Rutan, Warfel, Stinson.

Here we have another evidence of the insincerity of Democratic professions of economy. Though condemning Republicans and charging them with extravagance, we find more Democrats than Republicans voting for unnecessary and extravagant expenditure. Bah! Who will believe them when their practice continually gives the lie to their professions?

MORE COIN DEMANDED.—The director of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia has recommended the issue of additional small silver coins to meet the demands of business. The government has successfully replaced the worn out and defaced 3 and 5 cent scrip to the great advantage and comfort of the people, and the time has come when another step is imperatively demanded. The country is flooded with defaced, filthy, worn out 10 cent scrip that should at once give place to a coin of the same denomination. The coinage of ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five cent pieces is advocated, the same to be of lighter weight than the old coins of the same values, but of the same purity so that they can be recoined in future into the standard coins. The light weight insures their retention in the country for change, instead of being sent abroad as the old silver coins have been. Whether the larger ones can be supplied at present or not, we hope to see Congress promptly authorize the issue of the ten cent coins. The business of the country demands it and it will be one more step toward specie payments.

SUBSIDIES OF LAND TO RAILROADS.—We are glad to note a disposition in Congress to refuse further subsidies to railroads. The Pacific Railroad made a bad precedent which has brought a hungry horde of railroad speculators to the doors of Congress asking aid in lands and bonds. Now is the time, at once and forever, to put a stop to the custom of granting lands to huge corporations. Every foot of land so granted is put in the hands of speculators and out of the reach of honest settlers. And these companies always manage to get possession of the very best land, and leave the swampy and barren to be offered to *bona fide* settlers. Let the voice of the people be lifted up in every part of the land against the abuse of large grants of public lands to corporations. It is an alarming and growing evil, and the most effective measures should be used to stop it at once. We know this is the sentiment of the people and we hope Congress will heed it.

IT will be seen by reference to the summary of legislative proceedings that the Legislatuae has voted each member $100 for postage in lieu of the franking privilege. This is better than the franking abuse and will amount to several thonsand dollars less than the franking expenses last year, but the improvement is so small that we must recall the greater part of the commendation we gave our members for repealing the franking privilege. With no Record and very few documents to send, there are but few members whose necessary postal expenses during a term of 60 days will exceed $25. One hundred dollars for 60 days allows 55 letters each day; there are not a half dozen members whose correspondence on public business will reach half that amount daily. In our opinion $50 would have been a liberal allowance for each member. But as they are in the way of improvement we must not, perhaps, be too exacting.

That portion of Senator Sumner's currency bill, which proposes to adopt a free banking law and require all banks to secure their circulation by purchasing 80 per cent in government 4 per cent bonds is rapidly growing in public favor. This would give us an increase of circulating medium and at the same time place a large amount of the new proposed 4 per cent loan and enable us to take up the 5-20 bonds, thereby saving to the country a vast sum each year which we are now paying in interest. Let us have the free banking law by all means. Our present national currency is the best we have ever had. Give us also the 4 per cent loan and the new banks will gladly take three hundred millions at once. The banks already established will also be glad to accept the 4 per cent bonds when those of a higher rate of interest are withdrawn.

THE United States last year expended three hundred millions of dollars in building between seven and eight thousand miles of railroads. It is estimated that fifteen thousand miles of railroad are now under construction and that the expenditure this year will be six hundred millions of dollars. Shall American laborers be paid for the manufacture of the vast quantities of iron necessary for these roads, or shall we send our gold abroad to buy it in foreign markets while our own people are idle? This is the question now before us. Free-traders say go abroad and buy of our enemies, while our own people starve for want of employment. Protection says make it at home, keep our gold and pay it to our own people, and it will be paid back to our own farmers for grain, flour, meat, &c. and make them all happy, rich and prosperous.

THE Committee of Ways and Means reported the amended Tariff bill to the House on the 1st inst. It reduces the Tariff rates very considerably but retains its protective character. The Free-traders have already begun their attack upon it. They oppose the reduction of the tax upon those necessities of the poor man, such as tea, coffee, sugar &c., and want high duties continued on them while the reduction is made on manufactures, such as iron, wool &c., so as to break down home manufactures and throw the American laborer out of employment. The bill will require several weeks discussion.

THE exports of wheat from the port of New York have fallen off twenty-millions of bushels the past year. A similar falling off occurred last year indicating that New York is rapidly losing her great commercial superiority, which is dividing itself among other ports as Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, &c.

BEDFORD COUNTY paid $3,093 21 for scalps last year. We predict there will not be half as much paid this year. The hawks, owls and skunks must have been pretty effectually cleaned out last year.

IT cost the county $943 65 to support her wayward children in the Western Penitentiary during the past year.

OUR neighbor Bergner of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* quotes the following from the Lewistown *Gazette*:

"Our Legislature, also acting under a fit of professed economy, is watching the spigot while there is a large waste at the bung-hole. It has now been in session about a month, nearly every day of which, to the neglect of general business, has been prolific with reform on the *Legislative Record* question. Such a record as the Constitution requires to be published, we are sure could be furnished, reporting and all, for $10,000 or $12,000. Now let us see what the economizers have done. One-third of the session is over, and taking their pay at $1,000, each member has already cost the State $333, which, multiplied by 133, the number of members, makes the cost of the debates on the question of publishing a record $44,289! This is reform with a vengeance, and reflects little credit on the hue and cry of Republicans and their Democratic allies."

Somebody must have been nodding to make such a palpable blunder. The record question may be a sore one, but such wretched blundering wont help the matter. If our members were paid by the day such figuring would have some force, but both our erudite friends seem to have forgotten that they are paid a fixed salary, and that their pay would be the same if they adjourned to-morrow or discussed the record job till dog-days. Try again! Such figuring wont do.

AMERICAN CARPETS.—It is a fact, which the buyers of carpets are not genesally aware of, that almost the entire carpet trade of this country is supplied by Philadelphia manufacturers. This trade has grown up since 1862, and is one of the results of protection. Since 1862 the business has increased to four times what it was at that time. Then all our best carpets were imported: now the very best in the market are of our own manufacture, though they are often marked and sold as imported carpets to please the fancy of silly people who imagine nothing home-made can possibly be good enough for them.

THE superiority of the new system of collecting State and County taxes by the Treasurer is shown by the small amount uncollected. Prior to 1869 there are but $519 70 outstanding and only $47 95 of taxes levied and collected under the new system, $471 75 being from the old system and still in the hands of old collectors.

SEVEN thousand seven hundred and forty-five miles of railroad were built in the United States last year, being more than twice as much as ever was built in one year before. The largest number of miles built in any previous year was in 1856, when we built 3643 miles.

THE report of the Cuban victory over the Spanish forces, which we published last week, turns out, as we predicted, to be true. The contradiction of it by the Spanish authorities was a canard got up for effect.

Pennsylvania has to-day 5000 miles of railroad in running order, and 2000 miles more in process of construction, thus leading all the other states in the great race of progress.

WE imported from the city of Paris in 1868, $104,104,312 worth of fineries, consisting of silks, laces, buttons, trimmings, jewelry, precious stones and other gew gaws.

A COTEMPORARY puts the woman question in this wise: "can you let me have $20 this morning." Practical that, at all events.

JUDGE HOAR'S nomination as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has been rejected by the Senate.

A PLOT AGAINST THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

A New York cotemporary, remarking upon a report of the Union League Club in reference to a Roman Catholic plot to undermine and overthrow the public school system of that State, says: Accompanying the report is a statement so lengthy that we omit it—of the division that was made last year of the public moneys thus diverted from public to religious sectarian purpose Out of a total sum of $528,742 47, no less than $412,062 25, or more than four-fifths of the whole, went to Roman Catholic schools in the city of New York, the number of which maintained by this robbery of the public purse was eighty. The following are the figures showing the amount voted to each religious sect:

Roman Catholics	$412,062 25
Protestant Episcopal	29,335 09
Hebrew	14,404 49
Reformed Dutch Church	12,630 80
Presbyterian	8,363 44
Baptist	2,760 34
Methodist Episcopal	3,078 68
German Evangelical	2,027 24
Miscellaneous	44,085 12
Total	$528,742 47

Aside from the principal involved in the matter, these figures show the intolerable iniquity with which the division of our school money is certain to be made if they are given over to be scrambled for by the different religious sects. Against the one church which is an orgainzation of political as well as religious power, the Protestant churches can never contend with any chance of an approach, even, to equal rights in the distribution.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 5, 1870.

THE STATE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have had State Treasurer Mackey before them during the past week, but the information directly developed was little more than was previously known. He stated that when he took possession of the office, on the first of May last, about $1, 100,000 came into his hands from his predecessor. A portion of this amount he deposited with a number of banks at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg. To the question whether he had received any compensation directly or indirectly for allowing the money of the Commonwealth to remain on deposit in these banks he declined to answer. He however denied having used the money of the State for speculating or for his own private purposes. The examination will be continued next week, and Messrs. Irwin, Kemble, Moore and McGrath, Ex State Treasurers, have been summoned to appear before the Committee. Unless the investigation develops something of more importance than the examination of Mr. Mackey thus far, the labors of the committee will amount to but little.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL

has at length passed both Houses of the Legislature and is now in the hands of the Governor for his approval or disapproval. The bill gives the appointment and control of the police force of Philadelphia to a Board of six Commissioners; those named in the bill being Peter A. B. Widener, W. J. Pollock, John S. Rittenhouse, George Truman, John McCarthy and Mayor Fox, *ex-officio*. These Commissioners hold their office five years, at the expiration of which time a new Board will be elected, one member from each of the five police districts into which the city is divided. In the Senate there was a majority of one in favor of the bill, although at the time the final vote was taken several Senators were absent, and the bill passed by sixteen ayes to thirteen noes. Senator Lowry voted with the Democrats, and was the only Republican who voted against the bill. In the House there was no dodging—the vote being a strict party one—and the bill passed that body finally, yesterday, by fifty-eight ayes to thirty-seven noes. There has been considerable difference of opinion among Republicans heretofore in reference to the propriety of this legislation, but the repeated unanimity of the Republican members from Philadelphia in favor of it, made it manifestly unjust to the representatives of the majority of the city to longer withhold the desired enactment. The Republicans of Philadelphia have asked for the passage of the bill, and upon them rests the responsibility. During the week there have been a large number of Philadelphians in Harrisburg, and it is authoritatively stated that considerable sums of money have been offered to defeat the police bill. One of the Republican members from Philadelphia is said to be in possession of a large number of affidavits from policemen of that city to the effect that they have been assessed thirty dollars each to raise a fund with which to defeat the measure. Thirty thousand dollars are said to have been raised for this purpose, and twenty five hundred dollars each offered for votes to kill the bill in the House.

THE LICENSE QUESTION

is a subject of petition in excess of any other matter before the Legislature the present session. The petitioners ask for the passage of a law to submit the question of license or no license to the qualified voters of each township, and that the courts shall be governed in the matter by the decision thus made. A bill with these provisions has been introduced into the House and acted upon favorably in committee. A special session has been fixed on Thursday evening next for its discussion. The fate of the bill is quite problematical.

THE SCHŒPPE CASE.

A bill intended to meet the case of Dr. Schœppe, has passed the House almost unanimously and will likely receive the early attention of the Senate. It allows writs of error in cases of murder or voluntary manslaughter, which authorizes the Supreme court to review the law and the evidence, and covers cases now pending.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

The passage of a law last winter allowing parties in interest to testify in civil cass, except in certain instances, has opened the way to an effort for the further extension of the principle. There have been several bills introduced having this object in view, but the only one that has received much attention is a proposition to allow husband and wife to testify in divorce cases. The bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 17 to 6, and provides that the testimony of either husband or wife may be given in his or her own behalf in any proceeding for a divorce where personal service of the subpœna is made on the opposite party, or said party appears and defends.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATING COMMITTE.

The House on Friday passed a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to ascertain whether any corrupt means have been used to secure the passage of the Metropolitan Police Bill. This makes the third committee authorized to inquire into alleged bribery and corruption in connection with legislation, and some of them at least ought to be able to arrive at something tangible.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—MONDAY Jan. 31.—The bill erecting the new County of Petrolia, passed by 30 to 16, the metropolitan police *bill* passed the second reading. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A number of local bills were read and resolutions offered none of which were acted on. Adjourned.

SENATE.—TUESDAY, Feb. 1.—A number of resolutions were offered and petitions presented after which the metropolitan police bill was taken up and passed by a vote of 16 to 13, Senator Lowry being the only Republican voting against it. Senate bill preventing aldermen, and justices of the peace from practising as attorneys was defeated. Senate bills incorporating Wilkesbarre Saving Banks, allowing writs of error in case of murder and voluntary manslaughter, repealing third section of act of March 23, 1867, relating to judicial sales and preservation of lien of mortgage so far as the same relates to Orphans' Court sales and several local bills were passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A number of resolutions were offered and a number of Philadelphia local bills considered and one passed, but no business of a general nature was transacted. Adjourned.

SENATE.—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2nd.—The only bill passed, was the House bill giving to Senators and members, $100 each for postage. Some other bills were considered but not acted on. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The metropolitan police bill passed by the Senate was taken up and passed to a second reading after considerable discussion by 56 to 37. Various resolutions to discharge useless clerks and officers, to print reports of proceedings &c were discussed apparently as a pastime rather than with a view to any definite action. Adjourned.

SENATE.—THURSDAY 3d.—The following Senate bills were considered:

Supplement to evidence-law; allowing husband and wife to testify in cases of divorce was passed to a second reading; appointing Boards of Control to manage the Funds of the Commonwealth, postponed; incorporating the Quakertown Bank, passed.

The Senate bill incorporating the Board of Home Missions of the German Reformed Church was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill in the case of Dr. Schœppe passed to a third reading.

The following bills were reported favorably:

The Senate bill making it a penal offence for a witness to abscond with intent to defeat the ends of public justice.

The House bill giving the right to appeal from all decisions of aldermen, without regard to the sum in dispute, upon giving security.

A bill incorporating the Junior Order United American Mechanics; also, Grand Council of the Brotherhood of the Union.

The House bill reducing the commutation tax for the First Division of the Pennsylvania Militia to fifty cents.

House joint resolutions urging Congress to oppose any effort to reduce the tariff on pig, or any other iron, and coal. Passed.

House bill authorizing a vote of the people in each district, to determine whether liquor shall be sold, was made the special order for next Thursday evening.

House bill to punish the publication of obscene advertisements was amended so as to apply exclusively to a class of objectionable publications. Passed.

SENATE.—FRIDAY Feb. 4th.—Among the favorable reports from Committees were the following Senate bills: Relating to interest; allowing seven per cent. and legalizing ten per cent. by special contract; relative to fees of attorneys to certain judgments.

A resolution by Mr. White, that 3,000 copies of the Sinking Fund report be printed, was adopted.

The Senate bill, allowing a wife to testify in divorce cases, came up on third reading and passed finally.

Adjourned until Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

HOUSE.—After various efforts to reach business, by the Democratic members with a view to preventing the consideration of the Police bill, a number of resolutions and reports were offered and bills of a local character. The Police bill was then taken up and after some discussion passed by a strict party vote of 57 to 38. Adjourned to Monday evening.

A WISCONSIN clergyman who has been preaching against marriage is ascertained to have upwards of nine wives living in different parts of the country.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.—Monday, Jan. 31.—The resolution of the Ohio General Assembly adopting the 16th Amendment was presented; also a memorial asking the reduction of the duty on iron and steel rails. Mr. Morton introduced a bill to admit Mississippi into the Union. The currency bill was then discussed at considerable length, after which the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Two separate bills were offered to admit Mississippi to a representation in Congress, and to remove the political disabilities of all citizens of the States lately in rebellion. Resolutions were offered increasing the pay of jurors in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, for the redemption of one hundred millions interest bearing Government bonds, fixing rate of mileage of Senators and Representatives, requesing the President to accord belligerents rights to Cuba, to reduce duty on coal, appropriating $30,000 to the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia, and returning thanks to the State of Rhode Island for statue of General Greene. Richard Sayre, member elect from the First Virginia District was sworn in and took his seat as member. Adjourned.

SENATE—Tuesday, Feb. 1.—Resolutions were offered regulating public printing and discontinuing publication of books for private distribution, for the suppression of drinking houses in the District of Columbia, and in reference to the Red River rebellion. Memorials were presented for the abolition of the franking privilege and for increase of tax on distilled spirits. The Senate then discussed the currency bill until adjournment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Booker, member from 4th Congressional District of Virginia, after some discussion was sworn in. The tariff bill was taken up and discussed at length after which the House went into Committee of the whole on the appropriation bill and and adjourned at four o'clock.

SENATE.—Wednesday, Feb. 2.—Memorials for the abolition of the franking privilege and for pensions for soldiers and sailors of 1812 were presented. The bill appropriating public lands to a railroad from Portland to Astoria was taken up and discussed, being opposed by Messrs. Thurman and others on the ground that it was bad policy and that public lands should be reserved for actual settlers. The currency bill was then taken up, discussed and passed: It increases the national bank circulation $45.000,000, to be distributed among States and Territories having less than their proportion of currency, and also provides for the withdrawal of $20,000,000 from States having in excess of their proportion and its distribution among those having less. The neutrality laws were then discussed until adjournment.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted favorable to the recognition of Cuba; resolutions were offered relative to the treatment of American prisoners in British jails, and for the disposition of the Cherokee lands in Kansas. A bill was adopted authorizing the Secretary of War to issue food and clothing to the destitute poor of the District of Columbia to the amount of $30,090. Adjourned.

SENATE.—Thursday, Feb. 3.—Mr. Edmunds presented a petition from the widows of soldiers of the United States now residing in the republic of Switzerland, asking pensions.

Mr. Hamlin reported back the bill amendatory of the act to regulate the postal service. It was moved that it be indefinitely postponed. So ordered.

Mr. Abbott, a joint resolution setting forth that in certain States the civil authority is inadequate to suppress lawlessness, and requesting that the Committee on Judiciary inquire into the laws in said States, with a view to the better protection of human life, and report as to the expediency of providing for a national police force in the said States wherever the local laws are inadequate to the enforcement of public order. Agreed to.

After a brief discussion of the neutrality laws by Carpenter and Sumner the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of levying a per capita tax of two dollars and fifty cents on dogs.

The bill granting lands to aid the Minnesota and Missouri River Railroad was referred.

The resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to give all persons privilege of banking on bonds of the United States, was adopted.

The House resumed the consideration of a resolution calling upon the President for information in his possession in relation to the treatment of American citizens held in foreign prisons.

Mr. Butler, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported an act for the admission of Mississippi to representation in Congress. The bill, substantially the same as that admitting Virginia, was passed by a vote of 134 yeas to 36 nays.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to supply the deficiencies in the Navy Department for the year ending June next. After some debate an amendment of Mr. Beck was adopted, appropriating one million five hundred thousand dollars; and the bill as amended passed without division. Adjourned.

SENATE.—FRIDAY February 4.—Petitions and memorials were offered in behalf of Cuban recognition, for fixing equal medical rank of officers of the Navy, abolishing the franking privilege and asking civil government in Alaska.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate took up the bill prescribing the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury in certain cases therein named. The bill provides that whencever any State shall have been or may be in default in the payment of the interest or principal on investments in its stock or bonds held by the United States in trust, it shall be duly authorized to retain the whole, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of any moneys due on any account from the United States to such State, and to apply the same to the payment of such principal and interest, or either, or to reimbursement, with interest thereon, of moneys advanced by the United States on account of interest due on such stock or bonds. The bill was considered and passed.

The Senate took up the House bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Sherman introduced an amendment, providing that all newspapers may be sent free to all points within twenty miles of the place where published. He said there was no justice in charging the same rate of postage on country papers as on city papers.

The Senate finally refused to consider the bill by a vote of 22 to 34.

A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations in the interior of the Continent, and observations in States, so as to give warning of approaching storms, was passed.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire if any member of this or preceding Congress had advertised his service in procuring appointments in West Point military academie, or had received any consideration for such appointments, was adopted.

A joint resolution donating captured cannon for the construction of a monument at West Point, in honor of the soldiers who fell in the late war, was adopted.

A joint resolution for the return of evidence of honorable discharge of officers and soldiers, was passed.

No other bills passed; a number of resolutions were offered, after which the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, 5.—Being the day for debates no votes were taken and the day was devoted to buncombe.

THE question of the use of the Bible in the public schools has now got into the Ohio Legislature, where, on Monday, Mr. Ward, of the reform delegation from Cincinnati, introduced a bill prohibiting the reading of the Bible or the singing of hymns in the public schools. Other Western States are also agitated on the subject. Governor Fairchild, of Iowa, says in his message: "You cannot but be aware of the fact that there is an element in this country which is seeking to overthrow our common school system. Each year it is becoming bolder and its hostility more pronounced. Those who are engaged in this devilish assault upon the bulwarks of the republic are not true friends of our free institutions, and should be promptly rebuked by all good citizens. The West is a good place to try this important question, for there is no section of the country freer from the spirit of religious bigotry.

The Iron and Steel Trade.

The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association puts the product of pig iron in the United States, in the last five years, as follows: In 1865; 931,000 tons, net; 1868, 1,603,000 tons; 1869, 1,900,000 tons. During the last eighteen months, sixty-five new blast furnaces have been erected. Nineteen of these were in Pennsylvania. Thirty years ago the entire product of pig iron in the United States was but 50,000 tons, and the largest furnace was only capable of producing 1,500 tons annually. In regard to steel, the *Protectionist* has the following:

"Within the last six years it has been demonstrated that the steel-producing qualities do exist in American iron, and many of our best edge-tool manufacturers and machinists testify that steel, both cast and rolled, made in Pittsburgh from American iron, is fully equal to the best English makes.

"The steel-producing capacity of the works in and around Pittsburgh alone is estimated at seventy-five tons per day. This industry may, therefore, be deemed an accomplished fact, and, brief as its history is, it has already exercised an important influence in controlling foreign prices."

It is shown that American axes, shovels, spades, hoes, &., have entirely taken the place of foreign tools. Nothing equal to them in shape or finish is made abroad, and they are now largely exported. American butts and hinges of all kinds are cheaper and better, and entirely exclude all foreign goods. In cutlery of all kinds, the medium American qualities, of which the largest bulk enter into consumption, are cheaper and better than those of foreign importation; only the very low and worthless grades, or the very expensive and luxurious styles, can now be imported.—*Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE New York Legislature has a member in it that has served thirty years without a break.

There is at least one sign of cold weather now. The Kansas river is frozen over for the first time in many years.

AT Duluth, Minnesota, $10 counterfeit notes of the Albany City National Bank are in circulation.

IF "beauty draws by a single hair," how irresistable some of the women must be who wear a bushel-basket full.

A WISCONSIN minister the other Sunday warned young ladies that the first step to ruin was a yard of gay ribbon and an ostrich feather.

THE Mormons, if wicked, are very sharp. They are organizing a corps of women lecturers, who sweetly sing the glories of the "institution."

IT is thought that an effort will be made this winter at Des Moines to put in motion the necessary proceedings to give the women of the State of Iowa the right of the ballot.

A CHICAGO paper complains that "hell is too frequent a subject with the ecclesiastics of that city." The subject is too homely for that town.

AN INDIANA paper says it is a singular fact that religious revivals are always the most successful during the short and dark days of the winter months.

THE FITNESS of a name was never more beautifully shown than in Congress a few days since, when Shanks moved an appropriation for additional legs to maimed soldiers.

A RAILROAD watchman in Ohio fell asleep on the track the other night, with his lantern in his hand. The lightning express came along, tossed him upon the cow catcher, and carried him to the next station, with only a broken leg.

A TRENTON husband, disapproving of his wife's receiving presents, tore from her back and into shreds a dress which a male friend had given her. The Judge before whom the assault was tried advised them to "patch it up between them."

THE SPRINGFIELD *Journal* says: "In many parts of this State the winter wheat is represented to be almost entirely killed out by the alternate freezing and thawing, which have characterized the winter."

THE WIFE of a Tompkins county, (N. Y.) farmer died on Saturday; on the Sunday following he married his servant girl; on Monday the newly wedded pair attended the dead wife's funeral; on Tuesday the new wife gave birth to an heir.

A MEMBER of the New Orleans police, when on the stand testifying against a man he had arrested, was identified as an escaped murderer, and sent back to serve out his life sentence in the penitentiary.

MISS EUNICE REDMAN, of Jackson county, Indiana, awoke one night and saw a fellow climbing up to her window on a ladder. About the time he got to the top, she pushed the ladder off, and the neighbors picked up a burglar with a broken leg.

A TROY hotel keeper boarded a clerical looking gentleman two weeks, on the strength of his piety and a copy of the ten commandments which he carried pasted on his valise. The other day the brother left to call on another minister, but he has not returned yet. The valise has been broken open and found to contain a fine assortment of oat straw.

THE reduction of the duty on pig and scrap iron will be opposed by Messrs. Dickey, Coke, Covode and others, and if necessary to prevent the reduction of the duty on the staple productions of Pennsylvania they will vote against the bill, which has really but a very poor prospect of becoming a law at this session.

DR. CHOATE. Superintendent of the Massachusetts Lunatic Hospital, says that the excess of insane women over insane men is becoming more and more marked. He attributes it to the fact that more lunatic men die. Men are made insane by physical causes, while women succumb to subtle moral influences, not threatening to life, but intractable.

"JENNY LIND," the elephant belonging to the Van Amburg Menagerie, wintering at Connellsville, Indiana, got on the rampage the other day, and slaughtered a zebra and one of the "sacred cattle." The menagerie men had great difficulty in preventing Jenny from "going through" the entire establishment, but she was finally brought to terms by a few prods with a spear.

IT is stated that the peach trees through Delaware and other sections of the country famous for the growth of that luscious fruit are reported as having an abundance of blossoms, and if nothing happens there will be a fine crop. The Peninsular Fruitgrowers' Association, which meets next month, intend giving the subject of peach-growing especial and minute attention.

IN 1859, the amount of money received at the Pennsylvania wells for petroleum, was less than $50,000, and in 1869 the sales netted $28,350,000, of which $26,000,000 were received in Pennsylvania, $2,000,000 in W. Virginia and Ohio, and $350,000 in Canada. The value of the refined petroleum and its products exported from the United States in 1869, reached $40,000,000, and the trade employed over 200 vessels exclusively, for this purpose, and shipped 850 cargoes to all parts of the world.

PATERSON, N. J., is the great centre of silk manufacture in America. There are now in its vicinity sixteen factories, running seventy-five thousand spindles, employing thirty-five thousand hands, whose wages amount to five hundred thousand dollars. Philadelphia has twenty factories, employing four hundred men, fifteen hundred women and girls, whose wages amount to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Capital employed, one million five hundred thousand dollars. Such facts will be new to many of our readers.

MINISTER CURTIN has made a report to Secretary Fish in reply to the request of the President that he would inquire into the condition of the Jews in Russia. The report states that great ameliorations have recently been made in regard to the Jews, and that many privileges have been granted them, such as gratuitous concessions of lands to agriculturists, subsidies for expenses of colonization and settlement, and exemption from taxation and military duty for a certain term. They are also entitled to domiciliation in any part of the empire; and, if possessing the requisite qualifications, are admitted to exercise public functions, to enter the medical service of the army, and, in some cases, are admitted into the class of "notable citizens." New measures are being discussed for their advantage, and altogether Russia has shown by her treatment of them that she has well earned her right to a foremost position among the enlightened and liberal nations.

HOME COMPETITION has reduced the price of steel rails from $225 down to $96,-38 per ton. Very properly regarding the superior advantages of an ample supply from domestic sources, the officers of some thirty or more of our principal rail ways have petitioned Congress, not only to retain the existing *advalorum* duty, but to add a further rate of $40 per ton. Would these acute buisness men take this decisive step, if they were believers in the free trade dogma that a customs tax is always added to the price of the article and must be so much of an additional burthen upon the domestic consumer? One such fact overthrows a world of fallacies.

THE FOLLOWING is from the Galveston (Texas) *News*, of January 27: "The friends of the gallant Commodore Leon Smith will regret to hear that he was murdered by a drunken Indian in Alaska, as announced by telegraph this morning. No particulars are given beyond the fact of the homicide and the hanging of the Indian. No more chivalrous gentleman was enrolled in the service of the 'Lost Cause' than Leon Smith, as will be attested by his comrades in arms who participated in the brilliant attack on the Federal forces at Galveston, the result of which was the capture of the steamer Harriet Lane.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT declares that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude;" and a genius, editor of an obscure Kentucky paper, advises the Legislature of that State to enact a law providing that "no person shall be elector in this Commonwealth who has wool or kinky hair on his scalp," and that any person that shaves or otherwise removes the wool or hair from his head, so as to deceive the judges of election, shall be indicted and punished, as provided by law, for fraudulent voting.

SENSIBLE TALK.—President Grant has given Senator Johnson, of Virginia, a real sensible talking to. The Senator called on the President to thank him for his action in securing the re-admission of the Old Dominion. After saying "You are welcome, Senator," the President continued in substance—"Virginia will do well if she keeps on as she has begun; but she must not slide back like Georgia and Louisiana. Her natural resources are great, and they will be developed if a liberal form of government is maintained. Look at some of the Eastern States and portions of Pennsylvania, where every river and creek is made use of for manufacturing purposes. Virginia can do likewise if she tries; if her people forget all about chivalry and go to work." And yet there are people who say President Grant cannot make a speech.

A TERRIBLE bill for Mormons is that introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Cullom. It proposes simply to deal with the Mormons as outlaws, and with such as are guilty of concubinage, bigamy or polygamy as criminals, subject to a fine for each offender not exceeding a thousand dollars and to imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years; and the United States Marshal is to have power to call upon the United States army to enforce the law. The news of the introduction in Congress of such a bill will create a commotion at Great Salt Lake City, and if it does not bring to the Prophet Brigham Young a new revelation touching a new emigration of the saints we shall be somewhat disappointed. At all events, the issue now before the Mormon dictator is whether he shall abandon polygamy or abandon Utah, and he must soon make his choice.

WHEN poor Salnave was caught and tried and shot, all in an afternoon, he pleaded the case of Jefferson Davis, but without effect. After pleading a very unmanly precedent, it is to be said for the credit of Salnave that he met his fate like a man. His name will not go down to history in petticoats. And now comes the news, through Democratic channels, that a measure will soon be carried through Congress to restore to General Lee a portion of his property captured at Arlington; the same which Andrew Johnson, when leaving the White House, ineffectually attempted to turn over. To point the contrast the latest telegrams from Paris report the rumor that a motion will be made in the Corps Legislatiff to restore the Orleans property taken by the Government in 1848. Napoleon objects,

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1870.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.—John P. Reed.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Hugh Moore.
Sheriff—William Keyser.
Deputy Sheriff—John A. Cessna.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egolf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy.
High Constable—Lawrence Deibaugh.
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 188, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

Republican Meeting.

The Union Republicans of Bedford county will meet at the Court House, on TUESDAY EVENING of the coming Court, to manifest their thankfulness and congratulations on the success of the cause of Freedom, the Union, and the Constitution.

By order of County Committee.
W. M. HALL, Chm'n.
S. J. JORDAN, Sec'y.

Important Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled promptly. Those indebted for subscriptions will ascertain the facts and amount by reference to the date on the yellow slip with their newspaper address. All bearing date prior to July 15th 1868 are indebted to Durborrow & Lutz for the amount due up to that time. Accounts for advertising &c., have been forwarded to all at various times. These accounts must now be settled; no longer indulgence can be given. Those neglecting this notice must not complain if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
JOHN LUTZ.
28jantf

B. M. BLYMYER & Co., are closing out their large stock of Stoves.

SHALL we have the borough limits extended? If so prompt action is needed. The time is short. Who will prepare and circulate the petition? It is a measure that will benefit all parties and injure none.

METHODIST Almanacs for 1870, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

THE Temperance Lecture on Monday evening by Rev. R. F. Wilson, was largely attended as usual, the house being crowded to overflowing. The next lecture will be delivered in the court room, on Wednesday evening of court week, by Rev. A. W. Gibson.

TRIBUNE Almanacs for 1870 for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

THE Pittsburg and Connellsville rail road company proposes to survey and locate the road from Bedford to Bridgeport at the earliest possible day and make the estimates with a view to its early construction. With prompt action it may be put under contract in the Spring.

B. M. BLYMYER & Co., have several good second hand Cook Stoves on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "Slight cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and almost immediate relief. "*The Troches*" have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

A GREAT many side hits are being made at the Plantation Bitters by a score or two of disinterested friends, who are endeavoring to imitate or counterfeit them. It is all of no use. The people won't be imposed upon. PLANTATION BITTERS are increasing in use and popularity ever day. They are in the the same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and full circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, liver complaint, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

ALISMA.—This is a newly discovered article to be used for a hair dressing, which is said to be superior to anything of the kind yet placed before the public. It renders the hair soft and glossy, and will, it is said, cause the hair to grow on scalps which have long lacked such a covering. It is not properly a hair dye, and yet it will so operate on the roots of the same when applied, as to restore it to its original color and luxuriance in a very brief period of time. It is beyond question, a very superior thing, and will more than fill the expectations of any one who may purchase it.—*Syracuse Paper.*

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

SNOW EXTRAORDINARY.—February 2nd, Candlemas or Ground hog day was unusually bright and the weather sages predicted six weeks of rough cold weather. As the tradition runs, the ground hog comes out of his winter quarters on that day and if the weather is cloudy, he knows that winter is over, but if it is bright so that he can see his shadow, he knows that there will be cold weather and at once returns to his winter quarters for six weeks. For several days following the 2nd, the weather was unusually fine and for once it was thought the ground hog had blundered, but Monday evening the sky was over cast with heavy clouds and

"A chill no coat, however stout,
Of homespun stuff could quite shut out,"

prevaded the air, and

"The coming of the snow-storm told."

By ten o'clock snow began to fall, and on Tuesday morning the snow was 22 inches deep at daylight and at noon it had reached the extraordinary depth of 27 inches. This is the deepest snow that has fallen in this section for many years, and our young frinds are anticipasing fine sleighing in which we hope they will be fully gratified.

The snow is said to be the deepest that has fallen at one time in this section for 30 years. Reports from the surrounding country say it is over three feet deep in some places. The telegraph, reports but four inches of snow at Pittsburg, six inches at Johnstown and fif teen inches at McConnellsburg and Chambersburg.

THE Spirit of Insurance Is finelly illustrated in the following language of the French jurists at the close of their report to the Council of State, in the Code of Commerce, on the science of insurance:

"Insurance may justly be deemed one of the noblest creations of human genius. From a lofty height it surveys and protects the commerce of the world. It scans the heavens; it consults the seasons; it interrogates the ocean, and regardless of its terrors or caprice, defines its perils and circumscribes its storms. It extends its cares to every part of the habitable globe, studies the usage of every nation, explores every coast, and sounds every harbor.

"To the science of politics it directs a sleepless attention: it enters the council of monarchs, watches the deliberation, of statesmen, weighs their motives, and penetrates their designs. Founding on these vast materials its skillful calculations, secure of the result, it then addresses the besitating merchant. Dismiss your anxiety and fears; these are misfortunes that humanity may deplore, but cannot prevent or alleviate, such are not the disasters you dread to encounter. Trust in me, and they shall not reach you. Summon all your resources, put forth all your skill, and with unfaltering courage pursue your adventures. Succeed, and your riches are enlarged; fail, and they shall not be diminished. My wealth shall supply your loss. Rely on me, and for your sake, at my bidding, the arm of your enemies shall be paralyzed, and the dangers of the ocean or the flaming pile cease to exist.

"The merchant listens and obeys, and is rewarded. Thousands, tempted by his success, follow his example. Those whom it had long separated the ocean now unites. The quarters of the world approach each other, and are bound by the permanent ties of mutual interest and mutual benefit."

Any one desirous of insuring in first-class Companies can not do better than to take a risk in the ÆTNA of Hartford, or the NIAGARA of New York.
M. A. POINTS, Agent,
Bedford, Pa.

[COMMUNICATED.]

BEDFORD, Feb. 8, 1870.—*Messrs. Editors:* Will you allow us a little space to notice the nuptial festivities of our friend D. S. Elliott, Esq., which occurred in Bloody Run, on the evening of the third ult. In the language of another it was a "decided success." The lucky fellow was declared duly elected according to law, and the occasion was one of great rejoicing throughout the community. The marriage ceremonies were conducted in the M. E. Church, at 7½ P. M., by the Rev. G. W. Van Fossen, in the presence of a large and *attentive* audience. After the rites were *righted*, the bride and groom, together with about one hundred and sixty guests, repaired to the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Josiah Harris, and betook of a most exquisite and delicious feast. The spacious building was thrown open from roof to cellar and the windows were illuminated with six candles each. It was a *brilliant* and happy time.

The bride and groom bore their honors with becoming grace and dignity. Indeed all seemed to imbibe the inspiration of the hour, and even our old bachelor friend who reports for the *Gazette* talked freely upon the subject of matrimony all the way home. I believe he was deeply convicted. I should like to enter into the detail of this magnificent repast but will not impose it upon you.

Yours truly. AMICUS.

NEW MUSIC.—We have just received from the publisher, W. W. Whitney, "Palace of Music," Toledo, Ohio, the following beautiful song: "*When you were Seventeen Nellie,*" by Frank Howard.

"Your cheeks were like the rose Nellie,
Your brow ne'er knew a frown,
Your voice was soft and low, Nellie,
Your hair was golden-brown,
Your blue-eyes like the stars, Nellie,
Their like was never seen,
When I was twenty-one, Nellie,
And you were seventeen.

This is the best home song we have seen. The title is embellished with a fine portrait of the author. We would advise all our readers who can appreciate a *good song* to enclose forty cents to the publisher and you will receive a copy by return mail.

"CLEANSING THE BLOOD," upon which charlatans have harped so much, is not a mere catch-word and delusion. The microscope shows that some diseases exist like parasitic growths upon the globules of the blood, and it is further known that some subtle substances destroy or expel them. These substances have been combined to make Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which does effectually expel the disorders that breed and rankle in the blood to rot out as it were the machinery of life.—*Mercer Pa. Whig.* 1Feblm

SPECIE PAYMENT.—Mr. Joseph Whetstone, an old subscriber, called on us one day last week and paid his subscription to the INQUIRER, in advance, in solid silver quarter dollars. We hope a great many of our subscribers will imitate his good example. If they don't just have the specie we will gladly accept greeebacks.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me, either by Note or Book account, are requested to call and settle soon, as *I need money, and money I must have.* Those who give this their immediate attention, will confer a great favor, and those who neglect complying with this request, can blame only themselves if costs are added. Please remember this and do as you wish to be done by.
28jan3t A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

OWING to the snow storm we have had no mails since Monday up to the time of going to press. The train on the Huntingdon and Broad-top road had only got as far as Saxton on Tuesday, when last heard from.

Books and Periodicals.

ALL books and periodicals noticed in this column are to be had at the INQUIRER Book Store.

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.—We have just received a copy of this valuable book from Zeigler, McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia. It treats at great length on grain growing and special crops, Stock raising, Poultry, Bees, Fruit culture, Gardening &c., with over 100 pages of valuable recipes. It is a book for the practical farmer by whom it will be found of daily use.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for January has been on our table for several days. It has been reduced in size and we miss the mass of fearless, trenchant critical notes that have heretofore been a peculiar and attractive feature of the North American. The Let-Alone Principle, by Simon Newcomb, is a plea for less government. The article is ably and ingeniously written and presents some valuable thoughts, but it is a question having two sides and the truth we predict will at last be found to lie between the two extremes. A second paper on Indian Migrations is contributed by Lewis H. Morgan, in which he undertakes to prove that the North American Indian came from North Eastern Asia: the article is cleverly written and will be found of interest to the ethnologist. Karl Blind treats us to a wordy article on An Ancient Creed that will find few readers. To those who are interested in the English Ecclesiastical Crisis Goldwin Smith gives a large amount of valuable information in regard to the Tractarian and Puseyite movement in the English Church. In the Treasury reports Gamaliel Bradford discusses financial and banking matters in a style indicating a familiarity with the question that commands a hearing. One of the strongest points he makes is that the heads of Departments should be admitted to the floor of Congress, there to explain and defend their management and estimates, that the whole country may hear and understand. This is a custom of the British Government which we believe we might adopt with decided benefit. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., contributes a paper on Railway Problems in 1869, in which he points out vividly the breakers ahead in our contest with huge, overgrown corporations, but like many another alarmist he points ont the danger but shrinks from attempting to cope with the huge monsters he has conjured up. We hope if Mr. Adams treats us to any more railroad articles he will address himself to the task of devising a remedy for the evil he complains of: unless he can do that he is no further advanced than the ten thousand, yea a million, others who see the danger as well as he. He says: "What is the aspect of the present? The States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland are respectively owned by corporations within their limits. New-York is governed by two corporations, acting in concert with one corrupt political ring. The United States is struggling with half a dozen great combinations of private and corporate interests, and no well-informed man doubts that to-day it is in the power of the national banking system alone to dictate to the National Government any financial policy it may desire, and to compel its adoption. The simple fact is, that on the people, who with us are the source of all power, these combinations, through their material influence and their power to create and allay disturbance, exercise more control than officials and reformers combined. How indeed could it be otherwise? Compare the things of to-day with those of yesterday. The United States Bank, in the days of its greatest pride, boasted a capital of $35,000,000. The slave power was welded together by $900,000,000 of property, but controlled only one section of the country and could be combatted in another. The bank was overthrown through its own folly, after a nine years' struggle; the destruction of Slavery was accomplished after 25 years of agitation and four years of civil war. The present banking system consists of one compact organization, sensitive to the common interest, subject to a common control, which now enjoys, $426,000,000 of wealth, and $50,000,000 of income, and is distributed all over the country. The railroad system dwarfs even this. Single members of it control two hundred millions of capital and employ tens of thousands of men. As a united influence it shoots out its ramifications into every State and county and town of the whole Union, and represents and wields all the power contained in $2,000,000,000 of wealth. These are the disturbing forces now called upon to take part in a social system which grew up under a government created in 1789. What will be the limits of their action?

Irritable Invalids.

Indigestion not only affects the physical health but the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sullenness, or despair, as the case may be. A preternatural sensitiveness which he cannot control, leads him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and his intercourse even with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These are the mental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid cannot be justly held responsible, but they occasion much household discomfort. It is to the interest of the home circle it is essential to family harmony as well as to the restue of the principal sufferer from a state not far removed from incipient insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can only be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels. Upon these three important organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters act simultaneously, producing a thorough and salutary change in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating, regulating and *alterative* character and the stimulant which lends activity to their remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, viz: sound rye. No dyspeptic can take this genial restorative for a single week without experiencing a notable improvement in his general health. Not only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover rapidly from its restlessness and irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor to all around him. 1Feblm

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, news papers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

List of Grand Jurors drawn for February Term, 2d Monday, 14th day, A. D., 1870.

C. W. Asheom, *Foreman.*	John P. Weaverling,
Lewis B. Hixon,	Azariah Blackburn,
Samuel Willhelm,	John C. Wright,
Jacob Griffith,	William Hartley,
Albert Corley, of J.,	Charles Struckman,
Lewis Koons,	John Fulton,
Alex. Tate,	Daniel Boyer,
John Gillespie,	Israel Davis,
Asa Williams,	Gideon Shafer,
Henry Taylor,	George W. Anderson,
George Mann,	Jesse Geller,
Tobias Shafer,	Washington Miller.

List of Petit Jurors drawn for same Term:

Adam H. Dibert,	Henry Shafer,
Amos Bridenstine,	G. D. Trout,
Jermeiah Robinett,	Samuel Beckley,
James M. Sleek.	Philip Cuppett,
Daniel Miller,	Jacob Bartley,
Levi Hardman,	Samuel Bender,
Samuel H. Feather,	Samuel Detwiler,
Michael Wertz,	William Weimer,
Alex. Eichelberger,	D. A. T. Black,
Edwin V. Wright,	Uriah Mellott,
James Growden,	John Shafer,
Jos ph C. May,	Jacob S. Brown,
Henry Boor,	Richard T. Foor,
C. W. Moore,	Wesley N. Howsare,
Martin Boor,	Jacob H. Wright,
James B. B. Cessna,	John Eichelberger,
Stephen McCreary,	Michael Billegas,
Isaac K. Riddle,	Casper Rump,
Adam Guyer,	James A. Horton.

Drawn and certified, at Bedford, the 13th day of Jan., A. D., 1870.
Attest: ISAAC KENSINGER,
J. G. Fisher, Clerk. WM. KIRK, Jury Coms.
feb3w2

List of Jurors drawn for Adjourned Court, 4th Monday, 28th day of February, A. D., 1870.

Otho Elbin	Aaron Iams
A. H. Jenkens	George Shirer
George N. Ellis	Philip Weaverling
James H. Woy	Jacob Koons
Fred. G. Beegle	George Gardill
Reuben R. Colvin	Abraham Fluck
Samuel Dubbs	Michael Wendle
A. H. Hull	George W. Bowser
John R. Jordan	Samuel Carney
Michael Diehl	Samuel Nicodemus
George Hartle	Simon Harclerode
Henry Dorsey	B. F. Harclerode
John C. Figard	A. J. Middleton
George Lysinger	Martin L. Miller
William J. Palmer	Lewis Potter
Leonard Bittner	Joseph Griffith
Josiah Griffith	James Cornell
John Gephart	W. J. Patterson
Henry H. Fisher	H. Clay Lashley.

Drawn and certified at Bedford the 13th day of January, A. D., 1870.
Attest:— ISAAC KENSINGER,
Jno. G. Fisher, Clerk. WILLIAM KIRK, Jury Comm's.

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO.

White Wheat per bushel		$1.10
Red " "		1.00
Corn " "		80
Oats " "		40
Potatoes " "		50
Flax Seed " "		1.75
Clover Seed " "		$6.00@6.50
Timothy Seed " "		3.00
Apples " "		75
Flour, per barrel		5.50@6.00
Butter, per pound		30
Tallow " "		10
Beeswax " "		30
Lard " "		18
Pork " "		11
Wool " "		40@45
Turkey " "		8
Beef " "		
Eggs " doz.		18
Chickens "		2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord		4.00
" —Oak, " "		3.00

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.

The flour market is quiet, but prices remain without quotable change, though the tendency is downward, in sympathy with the decline in Liverpool; about 500 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $4 25a4 50 for superfine; $4 50a4 75 for extras; $5 00a5 75 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, the latter rate for choice; $5 00a5 62½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5 25a6 25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do., and $6 00a7 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. 500 barrels City Mills fancy sold at $5 50a6 00. Rye flour may be quoted at $4 87½ per barrel.

The receipts of wheat are light and the demand is good at full prices; sales of 3,000 bushels of Pennsylvania red at $1 23a1 26. Rye may be quoted at 98c per bushel for Pennsylvania and western. Corn is in steady request at yesterday's prices: sales of 3,000 bushels new yellow at 87a91c. according to dryness. Oats are unchanged; sales at 53a54c.

No further sales were reported in barley or malt. In the absence of sales in bark, we quote No. 1 quercitron at $30 per ton. Whisky is steady; 25 barrels iron bound Pennsylvania sold at $1.

DIED.

At her residence, in Alleghany City, Pa., on Sunday Morning, Jan. 30th, after a protracted illness, Mrs. SARAH FILLER, formerly of this place.

Mrs. Filler was for many years a resident of Bedford and her death will be mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives here.

On the 21st ult., in Harrison tp., Mrs. MARY WHITELINE, consort of Nicholas Whiteline, aged 42 years, 10 months and 20 days.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

TRUE BLUE, WATER PROOF and PARLOR MATCHES.
Wholesale and retail at
1Feb3m G. R. OSTER & CO.'S.

ADMIMISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Nathan Robison, late of Southampton township, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. HIRAM ROBISON,
11feb* Executor.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

The undersigned, having 12 stocks of Italian Bees, is now prepared to rear Queens for sale. All persons desiring them will please send their orders soon. No orders filled unless accompanied with the cash. Price, six Queens to one address $2.50 each. Less number, $3 each. Purity and safe arrival by mail warranted. Bee book containing instructions for introducing Queens, free. Address A. B. SNOEBERGER,
New Enterprise,
4feb3m Bedford county, Pa.

PURE COLD WATER.

The Best and Cheapest Pump now in use.

S. G. MASON'S
DOUBLE-ACTING NON-FREEZING FORCE PUMP.

This Pump has been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania State Fairs.

This Pump never freezes, from the fact that the moment you stop pumping, the water gradually drops back to a level with the water in the well; consequently you always get PURE COLD WATER. It will force water any distance through pipe, and in case of FIRE, is valuable, as water may be thrown to the distance of from fifty to sixty feet from its mouth, by attaching 3 or four feet of small hose. It is DOUBLE ACTING, and can be worked with ease. It is just the thing to wash wagons, buggies, and water gardens, &c., and every farmer and mechanic should have one of these pumps. As for Health, this Pump has been pronounced by our leading Physicians as being one of the very best pumps now in use. It is generally known that wooden pumps hold the water in the stalk, and of course it tastes more or less of the wood. This Pump leaves all the water drop back just as soon as you stop pumping, to the level of the water in the well. So you get PURE COLD WATER from the bottom of the well every time you draw a bucket full. There are about 92 of these pumps now in use in this county, for one and two years, and they have ALL given perfect satisfaction. Not one of these has frozen since they have been put in. For reference I can give some of the very best men in our town and county. Call and see this pump work before purchasing any other.

PRICE LIST.—Three-quarter inch pump, from 7 to 10 feet $15; from 10 to 15 feet $18; from 15 to 20 feet $20; from 20 to 25 feet $25; from 25 to 30 feet $30; from 30 to 35 feet $35; from 35 to 40 feet $40. Inch Pump.—From 7 to 10 feet $20; from 10 to 15 feet $22; from 15 to 20 feet $28; from 20 to 25 feet $33, from 25 to 30 feet $38; from 30 to 35 feet $43.

The undersigned has also the following counties for sale, viz: Somerset, Fulton, Franklin, Huntingdon, Blair and Center. Good deeds given for fifteen years. For further information address
W. W. SHUCK,
General Agent,
3feb2m Bedford, Bedford co., Pa.

New Advertisements.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS!

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

BOOK OF FORMS.

BY FRANK CROSBY, Esq.,
Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

ENLARGED AND THOROUGHLY REVISED.

By S. J. VANDERSLOOT, Esq.,
Member of the Philadelphia Par.

608 pp. 12mo. Law Style. $2.00.

THIS UNEQUALLED BOOK concerns the property, business, individual rights, and social privileges of every one, and affords a fund of legal knowledge that to many will make it worth its weight in gold. The simplicity of its instructions, the comprehensiveness of its subject, the accuracy of its details, the facilities afforded in its perfect arrangement, and the conciseness and attractiveness of its style, as well as its cheapness, make it the most desirable of all legal hand-books. No effort or expense has been spared in adapting it thoroughly to the times, and affording in it the most recent and useful information.

IT CONTAINS THE

Constitution of the United States,
With Amendments;
General Bankrupt Laws,
With Amendments;
Pension Laws,
With Necessary Forms;
Internal Revenue Laws,
With Stamp Duties;
Post-Office Regulations,
With Postage Rates;
Etc., Etc.

TOGETHER WITH THE

LAWS OF ALL THE STATES,

IN REGARD TO

Acknowledgments	Credits,	Naturalization,
Administrators,	Debts,	Notes,
Affidavits,	Deeds,	Obligations,
Agents,	Divorce,	Partnerships,
Agreements,	Dower,	Patents,
Alimony,	Exchange,	Penalties,
Appeals,	Executors,	Petitions,
Apprentices,	Exemption,	Powers,
Arbitrations,	Guardians,	Pre emptions,
Assignees,	Hotels,	Receipts,
Assignments,	Landlords,	Releases,
Awards,	Libel,	Rights,
Bills,	Liens,	Slander,
Boarding,	Limitations,	Tenants,
Bonds,	Marriage,	Vessels,
Carriers,	Masters,	Wards,
Codicils,	Minors,	Wills,
Copyrights,	Mortgages,	Etc., etc.

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Plain and Simple Instructions to Everybody for Transacting their Business According to Law: the Legal Forms Required for Drawing up the Various Necessary Papers; and Useful Information in Regard to the Government of the United States and the Various State Governments, etc., etc.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS are offered to agents everywhere. This work is the most complete of its kind ever published, and presents excellencies that commend it to all engaged in the affairs of every-day life. Every Farmer, Business Man, Tradesman, Laboring Man, Politician, Property Holder, Bankrupt, Professional Man, and every one having a Family, will find it interesting, instructive, valuable, and full of information.

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JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
614 *and* 617 *Sansom Street,*
4feb3m PHILADELPHIA

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR
STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF
P. T. BARNUM.

Written by Himself. In One Large Octavo Vol.—Nearly 800 pages—Printed in English and German—33 Elegant Full Page Engravings:

It Embraces Forty Years Recollections of his Busy life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and Showman, and gives accounts of his Imprisonment, his Failure, his Successful European Tours, and important Historical and Personal Reminiscences, replete with Humor, Anecdotes and Entertaining Narrative. No book published so acceptable to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents are selling from 50 to 100 a week. We offer extra terms. Our Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to Agents sent free.
J. B. BURR & CO.,
4feb6w Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

NAMES OF APPLICANTS for Tavern and Restaurant Licenses at February Sessions, 1870, (2nd Monday, 14th day)

Michael Ott, Bloody Run bor.,	Tavern
William Weimer, Clearville, Monroe tp.,	"
John K. Ready, Coaldale bor.,	"
Levi Manges, Juniata tp.,	"
Isaac Mengel, Bedford bor.,	"
William M. Pearson, Woodberry bor.,	"
William A. Peterson Union tp.,	"
Henry Rose, Centreville,	"
William Spiers, Coaldale bor.,	"
Alexander Taylor, Broad Top tp.,	"
O'Donnell & Manly, Bridgeport, Londonderry	"
Adam B. Carn, Bedford bor.,	Restaurant
John Harris,	"
Jacob Barnhart,	"
John P. Weaverling, Bloody Run bor.,	Tavern
no. B. Amick, St. Clairsville,	"

Certified, January 24th, 1870.
jan27w3 JNO. P. REED, Cl'k.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias,* and *Levari Facias* to me directed, there will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 12th day of February, A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All Defendant's interest in and to two lots of ground, fronting 168 feet on Main St., and running back to an alley 240 feet with a two story frame house, frame shop wash house, smoke house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lots of H. W. Ressler and Geo. Shaffer, also two back lots fronting on an alley 165 feet and running back 240 feet, adjoining lots of A. J. Robbins and Wm. McClelland, situate in Rainsburg Borough, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of A. C. Vaughan.

ALSO—All defendant Wm. Bennett's interest in and to a tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining Moses Tewell on the North, and James Northcraft on the East and Wm. Lashley on the West, containing 180 acres, more or less, with log house, stable and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, about 60 acres cleared and under cultivation, seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm Bennet.
WM. KEYSER, Sheriff
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Jan. 20th, 1870.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at the *Special February Term,* 1870, (28th day.)

Middle Woodberry tp., vs Bassler & Longenecker.
Thomas Growden vs Archibald Blair et al.
Same vs Same.
Charles W. Colvin vs Wm. J. Rock et al
George Roades vs Edward A. Foekler.
Fredericka Miller vs John McIlwaine.
Sophia W. Mullin vs George Mullin's Executors.
J. M. Shoemaker vs William A. Powell
George W. Gump vs Philip Lebsetter.
W. B. Hufman vs George W. Gump.
Henry D. Mock vs Wm. Hammers.
Alex. McGregor's Adm'r vs Wm. A. Reininger
Isaiah Collins, widow and children vs Eliza Collins et al.
Shannon and Aldstadt vs Emily and A. J. Crisman.
John B. Weaver vs John Bowser
Same vs Same.
Barnard Clabaugh vs Isaiah Mills
Wm. M. Lloyd, Indorsee, &c., vs Hopewell tp. Scholo District.
John B Weaver, Trustee vs John Bowser.
William Bowles vs George Stucky et al.

Certified, January 18, 1870.
jan27w4. JNO. P. REED, Prot'y.

THE BEDFORD HOTEL
FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber now offers this well known hotel for Sale or Rent. Possession given at any time to suit purchaser. The building is in good repair, having just been thoroughly re-fitted. For further particulars apply to
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
26novtf Bedford Pa.

ASSESSORS, ATTENTION!

The Assessors of the several districts of Bedford county are hereby requested to meet the Board of Commissioners, at their office, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, to receive the books, instructions, &c., for the assessment for the year 1870. All are enjoined to be present.

By order of the Board.
28jan3w JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

ISAAC MENGEL, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County in account with said County from January 7th, A. D. 1869 to January 8th, A. D. 1870:

TREASURER,	*DR.*
To balance in Treasury at last settlement	$11603 31
To amount of tax received from old collectors, as follows:	
John Kemery, Schellsburg bor	29 69
Isaac D. Earnest, Bedford tp	4 60
Jacob Evans, Londonderry tp	281 56
S. S. Fluck, Liberty tp	60 65
Solomon Barley, M. Woodberry tp	297 19
To amount received on unpaid lists for 1868, placed in the hands of Justices of the Peace for collection:	
John A. Gump, Rainsburg borough and Colerain tp	55 75
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty tp	66 34
William Adams, Southampton tp	13 78
Jacob Brenneman, M. Woodberry tp	297 20
David Points, Bedford tp	512 05
D. A. Plank, St. Clairsville bor	15 59
S S Fluck, Saxton bor	19 51
To amount received from the several townships before placing lists of unpaid taxes in the hands of Justices of the Peace in	
Bedford borough	1756 13
Bedford tp	2974 46
Bloody Run bor	733 87
Broad Top tp	953 62
Coledale boro	166 45
Colerain tp	2041 79
Cumberland Valley tp	1886 46
Harrison tp	804 33
Hopewell tp	1250 96
Juniata tp	826 12
Liberty tp	833 52
Londonderry	1179 22
Monroe	1262 24
Napier tp	2179 10
Providence E. tp	902 89
Providence W. tp	1088 60
Rainsburg boro	238 86
Schellsburg boro	369 30
Saxton boro	209 64
St. Clairsville boro	141 38
St. Clair tp	2159 42
Snake Spring tp	1189 93
Southampton tp	999 48
Union tp	1189 53
Woodberry M. tp	3388 69
Woodberry boro	297 46
Woodberry S. tp	3952 85
To amount rece'd on unpaid lists placed in the hands of Justices of the Peace for collection:	
John W. Bowen, Napier tp	523 86
Jessie Hoffman, Snake Spring tp	152 00
James Cessna, Cumberland Valley tp	247 04
William B Lambright, Union tp	155 00
James Carnell, Monroe tp	140 00
John McCleary, Bedford tp	900 00
Adam Haderman, Woodberry S. tp	311 67
Jacob L. Albright, Londonderry tp	185 52
John B Fluck, Hopewell tp	120 00
David Miller, Harrison tp	35 00
John A Gump, Bloody

Poetry.

SOUR BREAD.

The following ode was handed to us for publication, by one whose digestion has, no doubt, been ruined, and his temper sadly soured by being compelled to live on the villainous compound to which his ode is dedicated. We commend it to all frugal housewives as a warning of the lamentable result they may expect if they brew "Sour Bread" for their spouses.

Of all the curses I have ever seen—
Have ever heard or read,
I know of none that's half so mean
As that embraced in sour bread:
Mean fermenting sour bread!
Soul tormenting sour bread!
Frothing, fuming,
Heart consuming—
Nasty, filthy sour bread!

From it no good did e'er arise,
But evils vast instead—
A mischievous devil in disguise
I swear is sour bread.
Stomach bloating sour bread!
"Blues" promoting sour bread!
Hissing bubbling—
Stomach troubling,
Gassy compound sour bread!

No ailment is there in such trash,
But *ailment* there instead:
It knocks the stomach all to smash,
Disgusting sour bread;
Bowel inflating sour bread!
Dumps creating sour bread!
Wind producing,
Body reducing,
Villainous mixture, sour bread.

No human stomach long could bear
An enemy so dread,
If *copper-lined* it out would wear
If plied with sour bread.
Dyspepsia maker sour bread!
Stomach acher sour bread!
Gas distilling,
Digestion killing,
Murderous demon sour bread!

Old Satan in his fiery wrath,
Would utter imprecations dread
Were he compelled to live a month
On seething sour bread;
Entrail winding sour bread!
Stomach grinding sour bread!
Twisting screwing,
Cholic brewing,
Misery making sour bread.

And e'en the angels up above,
Who flow'ry paths do tread,
Could manifest no sign of love,
If eating sour bread;
Depressing sour bread!
Good suppressing sour bread!
Spirit soiling,
Temper spoiling,
Worst of evils sour bread!

'Tis worse than razor to the neck,
Or bullet through the head,
For lingering torments dwell in it—
Your poisonous sour bread;
Evil boding sour bread!
Bowel corroding sour bread!
Exterminating,
Vile inflating,
Assassin! Devil! sour bread.

DYSPEPTIC.

Farm, Garden & Household.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

I commence my essay with the question, Will Farming Pay? because, when I urged the superior advantages of a rural life, I am often met by the objection that farming don't pay. That, if true, is a serious matter. Let us consider:

I do not understand it to be urged that the farmer who owns a large, fertile estate, well-fenced, well-stocked, with a good store of effective implements, cannot live and thrive by farming. What is meant is, that he who has little but two broken hands to depend upon cannot make money, or can make very little, by farming.

I think those who urge this point have a very inadequate conception of the difficulty encountered by every poor young man in securing a good start in life, no matter in what pursuit. I came to New York when not quite of age, with a good constitution, a fair common-school education, good health, good habits, and a pretty fair trade—(that of printer). I think my outfit for a campaign against adverse fortune was decidedly better than the average: yet ten long years elapsed before it was settled that I could remain here and make any decided headway. Meantime, I drank no liquors, used no tobacco, attended no balls or other expensive entertainments, worked hard and long whenever I could find work to do, lost less than a month altogether by sickness, and did very little in the way of helping others. I judge that quite as many did worse than I as did better; and that of the young lawyers and doctors who try to establish themselves in their professions, quite as many earn less as earn more than their board during the first ten years of their struggle.

John Jacob Astor, near the close of a long, diligent, prosperous career, wherein he amassed a large fortune, is said to have remarked that, if he were to begin life again, and had to choose between making his first thousand dollars with nothing to start on, or with that thousand making all that he had actually accumulated, he would deem the latter the easier task. Depend on it, young men, it is and must be hard work to earn honestly your first thousand dollars. The burglar, the forger, the blackleg (whether he play with cards, with dice, or with stock), may seem to have a quick and easy way of making a thousand dollars; but whoever makes that sum honestly with nothing but his own capacities and energies as capital, does a very good five years' work, and may deem himself fortunate if he finishes it so soon.

I have known men do better, even at farming. I recollect one who, with no capital but a good wife and four or five hundred dollars, bought (near Boston) a farm of two hundred mainly rough acres for $2,500, and paid for it out of its products within the next five years, during which he had nearly doubled its value. I lost sight of him then; but I have not a doubt that if he lived fifteen years longer and had no very bad luck, he was worth, as the net result of twenty years' effort, at least $100,000. But this man would rise at 4 o'clock of a winter morning, harness his span of horses and hitch them to his large market wagon (loaded over night), drive ten miles to Boston, unload and load back again, be home at fair breakfast time, and hastily swallowing his meal, be fresh as a daisy for his day's work, in which he would lead his hired men keeping them clear of the least danger of falling asleep. Such men are rare, but they still exist, proving scarcely anything impossible to an indomitable will. I would not advise any to work so unmercifully; I seek only to enforce the truth that great achievements are within the reach of whoever will pay their price.

An energetic farmer bought, some twenty-five years ago, a large grazing farm in Northern Vermont, consisting of some 150 acres, and costing him about $2,000. He had a small stock of cattle, which was all his land would carry; but he resolved to increase that stock by at least ten per cent. per annum, and to so improve his land, by cultivation, fertilizing, clover, &c., that it would amply carry that increase. Fifteen years later, he sold out farm and stock for $45,000, and migrated to the West. I did not understand that he was a specially hard worker, but only a good manager, who kept his eyes wide open, let nothing go to waste and steadily devoted his energies and means to the improvement of his stock and his farm.

Walking one day over the farm of the late Prof. Mapes, he showed me a field of rather less than ten acres, and said, "I bought that field for $2,400, a year ago last September. There was then a light crop of corn on it, which the seller reserved and took away. I underdrained the field that Fall, plowed and sub-soiled it, fertilized it liberally, and planted it with cabbage; and, when these matured, I sold them for enough to pay for land, labor, and fertilizers altogether." The field was now worth far more than when he bought it, and he had cleared it within fifteen months from the date of its purchase. I consider that a good operation. Another year, the crop might have been poor, or might have sold much lower, so as hardly to pay for the labor; but there are risks in other pursuits as well as in farming.

A fruit-farmer on the Hudson above Newburg showed me, three years since, a field of eight or ten acres which he had nicely set with Grapes, in rows ten feet apart, with beds of Strawberries between the rows, from which, he assured me, that his sales exceeded $700 per annum. I presume his outlay for labor, including picking, was less than $300 per annum; but it cost something to make this field what it then was. Say that he had spent 1,000 per acre in underdraining, enriching and tilling this field, to bring it to this condition, including the cost of his plants, and still there must have been a clear profit here of at least $300 per acre.

I might multiply illustrations; but let the foregoing suffice. I readily admit that shiftless farming don't pay—that poor crops don't pay—that it is hard work to make money by farming without some capital—that frost, or drought, or hail, or floods, or insects, may blast the farmer's hopes, after he has done his best to deserve and achieve success; but I insist that, as a general proposition, Good *Farming* does *pay*—that few pursuits afford as good a prospect, as full an assurance, of reward for intelligent, energetic, persistent efforts, as this does.

Humorous.

The mariners compass has done some of the most important needle-work in the world.

Don't expect a washwoman to stand by her colors, for many of the latter do little but run.

Why is a rook with a cold like a preparation of nitre of silver?—Because his caws *stick*.

Moving for a new trial—Courting a second wife.

Which causes a girl the most pleasure, to hear herself praised or another girl run down?

The man who calls his wife a bird must not be disappointed if she asks him to buy her feathers.

A Western town is without a newspaper because "the Ladies' Sewing Society answers just as well."

A man being requested to define hard drinking, said "it was sitting on a rock sipping cold water."

If a woman were to change her sex what sort of a being would she become? She would be a he then—a heatken.

"Well, wife, you can't say I ever contracted bad habits." "No, sir, you generally expand them."

Brass though a good material, very soon loses its color whether on the knob of a door or human face.

When a petulant individual observes to you "You had better eat me up, hadn't you?" don't you do it.

"Talk about crocodiles weeping," said an old salt, "why, blast my eyes, havn't I seen whale's blubber?"

The hog may not be throughly posted in arithmetic, but when you come to a "square root" he is there.

"How came you to have a wooden leg?" "Why my father had one, and so had my grandfather. It runs in the family."

A lady advertising for a husband, is very particular to have it understood that "none need apply who are under six feet." That female is strongly in favor of hy-men.

The ladies: May their virtues exceed even the magnitude of their skirts, while their faults be still smaller than their bonnets.

A fellow once pretending to have seen a ghost, was asked what the apparition said to him, "How should I know?" he replied, "I am not skilled in the dead languages."

A Widow said one day to her daughter: "When you are my age, you will be dreaming of a husband." "Yes, mamma," replied the young lady, "for the second time."

"Wife," said a married man, looking for a bootjack, after she was in bed, "I have a place for all things, and you ought to know it by this time."

"Yes," replied she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours, but I don't."

Miss Wilkins was a beautiful blonde and she wanted to go to Scarborough—so she told her mother, to look for something very particular for her dear papa.

"And what is it, pray," asked her mother, "that you so much wish to find for your dear papa?"

"A son-in-law," was the gentle reply of the blushing maiden.

Dean Swift one day,—when a leg of mutton, very much overdone, had been brought to table—ringing the bell, directed the cook to take it down, "and do it less."

Some men wear out their bodies as an improvident artizan a machine; torn with rapid motion when there is nothing to do, under repair when wanted.

Nobody likes to be nobody; but every body is pleased to think himself somebody. And everybody is somebody; but, when anybody thinks himself to be somebody he generally thinks everybody else to be nobody.

A sailor being asked how he liked his bride, replied, "Why, d'ye see, I took her for to be only half of me, as the parson says, but dash me if she isn't twice as much as I. I'm only a tar, but she is a Tartar."

A railway accident lately occurred, caused by the axle of a tender giving way, detaining the train several hours. A lady inquired of a gentlemen passenger why it was so delayed; he gravely replied, "Madam, it was occasioned by what is often followed by serious consequences—the sudden breaking of a tender attachment."

NAMES OF APPLICANTS for Tavern and Restaurant Licenses, at February Sessions, 1870, (2nd Monday, 14th day)

Michael Ott, Bloody Run bor., Tavern
William Weimer, Clearville, Monroe tp., "
John K. Ready, Coaldale bor., "
Levi Manges, Juniata tp., "
Isaac Mengel, Bedford bor., "
William M. Pearson, Woodberry bor., "
William A. Peterson Union tp., "
Henry Rose, Centreville, "
William Spiers, Coaldale bor., "
Alexander Taylor, Broad Top tp., "
O'Donnell & Manly, Bridgeport, Londonderry "
Adam B. Carn, Bedford bor., Restaurant
John Harris, " "
Jacob Barnhart, " "
John P. Weaverling, Bloody Run bor., Tavern
Geo. B. Amick, St. Clairsville, "

Certified, January 24th, 1870.

jan27w3 JNO. P. REED, Cl'k.

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Miscellaneous.

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IN

PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS

TO CLOSE OUT

WINTER STOCK.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

14jan'70

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The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection through the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this SARSAPARILLA is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Uterous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterini Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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14jan1m G. R. OSTER & CO.

IMPORTANT.—

We respectfully inform all interested that, January 1st 1870 our books will be closed. Every account there-upon must be settled by CASH or NOTE without delay. After the period named above, a credit of ninety days will be given to all PROMPT PAYING customers, to whom we return our thanks. Don't fail to remember that our terms are THREE MONTHS after which period, we will charge interest on all accounts.

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N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

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A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

Bedford, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

Bedford, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

Bedford, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

Bedford, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

Bedford, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

Bedford, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

Bedford, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

Bedford, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

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4june'69:1y

Miscellaneous.

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No premiums can be given to Clubs.

The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

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MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The stock consists in part of—

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES, BRUSH AND GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.

IRON, STEEL,
CARRIAGE FIXINGS,
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HORSE SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds,)
GRINDSTONES & FIXTURES,
SADDLERS' &
CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes,)
SOLE-LEATHER,
UPPER, CALF-SKINS,
MOROCCOS, TOPPINGS,
LININGS, LASTS, &C.
LAMPS, SHADES,
PORCELAIN DO.,
BEST COAL OIL.
LANTERNS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS,
SAFETY-FUSE,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
SHAFTS and POLES complete.
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
BRUSHES, BROOMS, DOOR-MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FLOWER POTS,
VASES,
HANGING BASKETS,
VALISES,
BARN DOOR ROLLERS and RAIL
PICKS AND MATTOCKS.
ROPE OF ALL KINDS.

T. M. LYNCH.

Bedford, June 4.

WALL PAPER.

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Several Hundred Different Figures.
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WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS,

For Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for Cleaning Ores, Coal, &c. Heavy Screen Cloths and Coal Screens, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Paper Makers' Wires, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Painted Screens, Ornamental Wire Work. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,

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29jan1y Bedford, Pa.

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Bedford, Pa., June 11.

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UP TRAINS.			STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS.	
Accom	Mail.			Accom	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LE5.55	LE 8 40		Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46		Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00		McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07		Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22		Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38		Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46		Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01		Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05		Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR7.41	10.20		Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26
	10.43		Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.52		Hopewell,		2.00
	11.10		Piper's Run,		1.40
	11.29		Tatesville,		1.20
	11.45		Bloody Run,		1.05
	AR 11.52		Mount Dallas.		LE1.00
LE7.50	LE 10.30		Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25
8.05	10.45		Coalmont,	7.55	2.10
8.10	10.50		Crawford,	7.50